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Column One
BY
David Courtney

PITY is a diminishing virtue, mainly, I suppose, because suffering grows wider and perhaps goes deeper. That is odd, when you come to think of it. We pretend to be much cleverer than we were, and no one can deny that our scientists and technicians perform wonders, discovering marvellous drugs to cure the sick with, and marvellous bombs to do as much in a single day as the old-fashioned kind of war could do in a year. But suffering grows and pity fades, because the cleverer we are at fighting wars the more victims there are, and the more victims there are the more we get used to suffering and to turning away from it.

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I SUPPOSE it is not a bit of use getting sentimental about it. After all, it would be silly to say that nothing is being done to put things right. There is the World Health Organization doing splendid work. There is the U.N.'s refugee organization and generous American grants to keep body and soul of the homeless Arabs, homeless Indians, homeless Indo-Chinese together. There is Mr. Johnston's Jordan River scheme; and so on. Some of these gifts and projects are a fair substitute for pity. But why are there always more and more refugees for whom these gifts and projects have to be made?

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FOR example, one day it begins to rain. There are howling winds and a thunderous baying from the sky. Before we know where we are the sea, the rivers, the wadis begin to rise, the dykes are threatened, the little houses are half under water. It is a matter for the national and local governments, of course, who send out the police and the fire brigades and evacuate hundreds of people. The newspapers carry appeals for blankets and dry clothing. But why do these people have to get wet in the first place? It is necessary to be realistic about it, as well as compassionate; and to understand that there are two kinds of security — national security against possible enemies and domestic security against want, against the heavy rains and the flooded rivers. The second has to manage on the money left over from the first; and the first, of course, is part and parcel of what starts the whole horrid business: makes the refugees, for example.

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THE Government and its associated institutions in Israel have done pretty well, on the whole, lodging the homeless as best they can; not as much as they would like, of course; and now that the rain has come pelting down there are thousands of people wet and cold and looking for decent shelter and in order to get them dry and warm and decently sheltered the ordinary public must help. That is where pity comes in, or should. But it is worse across the frontier and one cannot help wondering what is happening there; or does pity, nowadays, need a passport?

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BESIDES, there are millions of unhappy refugees: in India, in Indo-China, even in Europe: why pick out the Arabs to worry about? Why pick out anybody's suffering when so many people are suffering, collectively so to speak? Anyway, pity begins at home, that is what we say; but if pity can be evaded, security cannot. Security is our watchword. Security is the thing we spend all our money on. Security is what we are supposed to think about day and night. Just think, then, what a threat to security it is to have people cold and wet and angry and sullen under their leaky roofs or in their dripping tents or as the lorries carry them away through the slush from the flooded hollows.

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PEOPLE can only stand so much whether they are Jews or Arabs or Indians or Viet Namese and when they have stood enough that is the time to become a revolutionary, a Communist, a demonstrator...

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SOMETHING will have to be done about it. It should not be necessary to wait for the rains and the stirrings of pity before realizing that something has to be done about it. But having waited that long let the rains and the pity jog common sense, if not conscience; here and everywhere else; and let an appropriate collective effort be made to rid the world of the insecurity to peace and stability represented by the homeless, the displaced, the refugees left out in the rain.

Jerusalem, December 31.

Ring Out The Old...

And Ring in The New Carmel fine wines and liqueurs at your New Year's celebration.

Holiday dinners become more flavoursome when you serve wine — and Carmel wines are the best. Holiday parties are successes with Rishon Extra Fine Brandy which you may serve neat, with soda or in a brandy sour.

Get choice wines and liqueurs — and greet the new year happily.

Whitehall Indifferent To Jordan's Demands

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — The unexpected delay in the Jordan delegation's return following the ending of the talks here has given rise to rumours that further unofficial conversations are proceeding about Arab League matters. It is believed, however, that the real reason is a certain understandable reluctance on the part of Tewfik Abu'l Huda, the Jordan Premier, to face the critical atmosphere of Amman with nothing more to show than an extension of the previous agreement with Britain.

Some observers privately suggest that courage is needed on his part to make the return journey under these conditions. The Anglo-Jordan talks have been marked by an almost ostentatious display of indifference on Whitehall's part to all suggestions that Jordan had to make. The press has clearly followed an official hint in practically ignoring the presence of the Jordan King and Premier.

It is no secret that virtually all Jordanian demands were rejected, including a suggestion that Gen. John Glubb's status should be reduced to that of military adviser without executive functions. Naturally, there is some speculation about the reasons for this unusual display of firmness.

The Arabs are taciturn about it, but it seems evident that their constant warnings about the Israel menace have recoiled upon them. They have in fact been told that their threats to dispense with British aid are hollow, that Britain is doing quite enough for them and that anyhow they have nowhere else to go since the Arab League is neither able nor in fact has been willing to support them in an emergency.

The question is naturally being asked, albeit only in private, whether this means that Whitehall is interested in maintaining a certain degree of tension between Israel and Jordan. The answer would seem to be that if this consideration plays some part in shaping official policy it does so only intermittently and at a relatively low level.

Israel observers here are inclined to accept the frequently heard assertion that the Foreign Secretary has placed a Middle Eastern settlement high on his agenda, although there are admittedly more urgent problems at the moment. Since Sir Anthony Eden's return from the NATO conference in Paris, there have, moreover, been indications that American and British policy-makers are substantially in

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 4)

French Official Visits Jewess in Cairo Jail

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — A French Consulate official visited Miss Joyce Blau, French citizen and one of the six Jews arrested on Communist activity charges, in her prison a few days ago, a French Embassy spokesman said today.

The official found her in "reasonably good health." He said the visit was normal procedure in accordance with established international practices for the purpose of sending news to the prisoner's family. However, there will be a "hands-off policy" as the case is an internal affair handled by a judicial power, the Embassy spokesman said.

He stated that if the trial is public, a French consular observer would attend. He added that Miss Blau is engaged to Yusef Osmo, one of the accused.

Material Seized

Ali Nur e-Din, the State Security Department attorney investigating the case, said today that the accused also had connections in Rome with Henri Curiel, one-time leader of the Egyptian Communist movement. With the latest arrest, he said, it has been revealed that foreigners, especially Jews, were behind the Egyptian Communist underground.

The police, he declared, had seized material evidence against the accused, especially at the homes of Henry Cohen, alleged leader who worked in the advertising department of a Cairo daily, and Osmo, a trade company employee. This included written instructions from French Communist organizations on how to form a Communist underground in Egypt.

The investigating attorney stated that the accused were arrested on October 4 after his department had learned from secret sources that a group was carrying out Communist activities. That same day, three security officers acting on information that Cohen would be photographing Communist reports at his newspaper office, called there in the guise of advertising agents. They arrested him as he emerged from the dark room carrying the film he had taken.

Bat Galim Crew To Be Free Tomorrow; Ship Next Week

CAIRO, Thursday. — The Bat Galim and her cargo of meat and timber will be consigned to any foreign shipping company authorized by Israel to take possession when they are released next week, Lieut.-Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs in the War Ministry, said today. The ship and crew were detained on entering the Suez Canal from Massawa on September 26.

Gohar denied that a specific date for the ship's release had not been set. He recalled that Egypt, in a letter to the U.N. Security Council President, said that she would release the crew on January 1 through U.N. officials near the truce line at the Gaza Strip.

"We also told him (the President) that we agreed in principle to release the ship."

He denied that the ship was to be freed today, but said that the crew would be released on the date decided upon "regardless of whether Israel takes them or not." He emphasized that when the ship is eventually released, it will not go to Israel through the Suez Canal.

From Washington, it was reported that Mr. Leslie Knox Munro, the New Zealand delegate who will assume the January presidency of the Security Council, today had an exchange of views on the Bat Galim case with Mr. David Key, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, at the State Department.

Israel's complaint on the incident is scheduled to be discussed by the Council on Tuesday. Mr. Munro reportedly also discussed with the U.S. official the question as to where the ship would be freed.

(UP, Reuter)

Separate Release Illegal

Commenting on the Egyptian statement concerning the Bat Galim, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night:

"In the course of the development of the Bat Galim affair, Egypt has retreated several times from positions taken by her previously. At the same time, Egypt's announcement that she is about to release the crew and the ship separately represents a violation of the Security Council resolution concerning the freedom of passage through the Suez Canal.

"This action is, furthermore, contrary to the decision of the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission that the Bat Galim's passage through the Canal is perfectly lawful.

"As long as freedom of passage through the Canal is not assured to Israel vessels, Israel's struggle for this right will continue."

B.G. Meets Tabenkin

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mr. David Ben Gurion met for six hours with the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, Mr. Yitzhak Tabenkin, at a private home here today. Mr. Ben Gurion is going to Merhavia tomorrow to see Mr. Meir Ya'ari, the Mapam leader.

It had been reported earlier that Mr. Ben Gurion was planning meetings with Mr. Tabenkin, as well as with Mr. Meir Ya'ari and Hapoel Hamizrahi leaders, with a view to forming a Labour Zionist Front for the forthcoming elections.

FRANCE APPROVES REARMING OF W. GERMANY: 287—260

Mendes-France's Greatest Victory

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — The French National Assembly today approved the rearmament of Germany, saved the Western Alliance and gave Premier Pierre Mendes-France the greatest victory of his career by the small margin of 27 votes. The official ballot was 287 to 260.

By this vote, France approved Germany's entry into the Western European Union with an army of 500,000 men organized in 12 Divisions and small sea and air forces. Thus, ended a dramatic and tense 11-day debate during which the unity of the three Western allies was at stake.

The Assembly met at 4.08 p.m. GMT for the final voting. The chamber had struggled dispiritedly through a dull series of budget reports and less than a third of the Deputies were on the floor when the Speaker, M. Andre le Troquer, took over the chair to indicate that the time for the final, heart-rending session on Germany rearmament had come.

As the Deputies, yawning and listless, drifted to their seats, he said that at least three members has asked for an opportunity to speak once again to explain their votes.

Then, as the Deputies resigned themselves wearily to another round of argument, the Speaker said firmly that such reiteration would be "completely useless."

M. Mendes-France, his face lined with weariness, but willing to carry on the battle for the Western European Union, dragged himself to his feat.

"Mr. President," he said, "If one of our colleagues wants to intervene I would not want to prevent him taking the floor. No one should be able to say that he did not have the chance to explain himself."

But M. le Troquer looked at the exhausted Premier and replied:

"The Assembly wishes, I am sure, to pass immediately to the vote."

There was a stir on the Communist benches, but the other Deputies roared "Yes, Yes" and M. le Troquer rapped his gavel for the vital balloting.

In 18 minutes, it was over. Then came the tense wait while the votes were counted. That took nearly an hour-and-a-half.

Approval Announced

The Speaker announced at 5.45 p.m. GMT that the last bill on the rearmament of Germany had been approved.

M. le Troquer himself, dressed in his elegant tails and white tie, spoke calmly. There was dead silence in the Chamber.

Some had expected a demonstration like the rousing one that followed the death of the European Defence Community.

M. le Troquer recessed the Assembly and the 94 Communists then suddenly stood up and started shouting insults at the rest of the Deputies, but mostly at their Socialist neighbours.

In a moment, the whole Lower Chamber was in an uproar.

"Down with German Rearmament." "We don't want the Nazis again." "In 1940, it was also easy to give up." "Traitors!" "Murderers!" "You sold out," they screamed.

The rest of the Assembly began to walk out of the Chamber.

The margin of 27 votes was more than expected early this morning, when Communists and other opponents forced a delay in the vote. But the 287 votes cast in favour were less than half the 627-member Chamber and the narrow margin reflected an admitted French reluctance on all sides to rearm Germany.

Tonight's vote reversed the decision by the Assembly on December 24 which rejected the article of the Paris agreements which provided for rearmament by 280 votes to 259. No further votes are needed to make effective the Assembly's decision in favour of the "package deal" on the Paris treaties.

This is the Assembly's voting record on the Paris agreements at a glance:

- Western European Union — approved tonight by a vote of 287 to 260.
- German entry into NATO — ratified last night by 287 to 256.
- Restoration of Germany's Sovereignty — approved last Friday by a vote of 380 to 190.
- The agreement between France and Germany on the Saar — approved early on Friday by 364 to 145.

The next major objective of French foreign policy is early talks with Russia to seek an international relaxation of tension. M. Mendes-France has proposed a Big-Four conference in May.

4 LEFT TO GO

France was the third to approve the Paris agreements. Britain was first and Italy second.

If Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and West Germany herself now approve, a sovereign West Germany will now enter NATO and WEU.

Premier Mendes-France Appeals to National Assembly for Confidence Vote. (Express Photo)

Outcome Lives Up To London Expectation

LONDON, Thursday. — The Foreign Office had no immediate comment to make on the results of the French Assembly vote approving German rearmament, but the outcome of the debate was approximately what officials had cautiously expected.

Government quarters received the news with gratification. British officials had made no secret of their anxiety throughout the long sessions of the French debate, pointing out that Russia might have taken the failure of the Western European Union as a signal to launch a new drive for German reunification, the price being a Soviet-German pact.

Diplomatic quarters said that Premier Mendes-France's fight to live up to "his word of honour" by gambling his political life to drive the agreements past the hesitant deputies, will win him a prominent place in future Western parleys.

These sources recalled that last Friday Sir Anthony Eden had issued one of his stiffest statements to remind the French that the entire future of Big Three unity was at stake, and that Britain's commitment of four-and-one-third ground divisions and a tactical air force in Europe hinged on full adoption of the Paris agreements.

In Brussels, the Foreign Office said "the Belgian Government is deeply satisfied." Netherlands officials received the news with relief, but some disappointment that the margin of victory was not greater.

(UP, Reuter)

Bonn Gratified By Decision

BONN, Thursday (UP). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said tonight that the French decision to rearm Germany "gives deep satisfaction to the Federal Government and to me personally."

He said that the decision realizes the Paris treaties, and that the ratification process of the French Assembly showed the psychological and political difficulties that still lie in the path of a united Europe.

Dr. Adenauer promised that his Government will make its contribution "in a spirit of goodwill, determination and moderation to this achievement of the West European people, in the firm conviction that the freedom and peace of the Western world can be maintained."

Prague Reaction

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Prague Radio, in a broadcast heard here, said tonight that the French Assembly vote "does not correspond in any way to the desire of American and British diplomacy and the expectations of Prime Minister Mendes-France." It was the first Communist comment on the vote.

The debate "was subject to the ruthless terror and hidden machinations of Mendes-France and his American, British and West German friends."

The 287 in favour represented a minority in the National Assembly, the radio said. "The French people have not ended their fight yet," it concluded.

'Decisive Move For Peace'—Eisenhower

AUGUSTA, Georgia, Thursday (UP). — President Eisenhower today hailed the French Assembly's approval of West German rearmament as a "decisive" measure pointing to world peace.

In a formal statement he praised the Assembly for holding to the Western pattern of defence, and said that "decisive cooperation supplants age-old antagonisms," thus improving the prospects for a lasting peace.

He added that there was more work to be done, but the events in Paris were encouraging to all who were earnestly striving to maintain and improve the unity and harmony of the free world. Once the Germans join in Western European defence "there will be added defensive strength and general solidarity," the President stated.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles declared that the French approval is a good omen for the years ahead. He paid special tribute to those in Paris "who saw that patriotism required the burying of hostilities."

Hammarskjold Off For Peking

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP).— U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold left here today aboard a U.S. Army Super-Constellation on his mission to Peking to seek the release of 11 imprisoned American airmen and 2,850 other U.N. soldiers still held in China.

In a statement issued earlier today, Mr. Hammarskjold said, "I do not know what the outcome will be. I can only say that I shall do my best." He added that the General Assembly had asked him to seek not only the release of the American airmen but also of all other captured personnel of the U.N. Command still detained.

Five persons joined Mr. Hammarskjold. They were Prof. Ahmed S. Bokhari, of Pakistan, who will serve as political adviser; Mr. Per Lind, of Sweden, who will be public relations officer; Miss Aase Alm, of Norway, secretary; Mr. Constantin Stavropolous, legal counsel, and Mr. William J. Rasallo, the only American in the party, who will serve as Mr. Hammarskjold's chauffeur and bodyguard.

In Paris, Premier Pierre Mendes-France said tonight that he had asked Mr. Hammarskjold to stop in Paris on Saturday on his way to China. Asked by reporters whether he had any proposals to make to Mr. Hammarskjold, M. Mendes-France replied, "You want to know too much."

Sir Knox Helm New Governor of Sudan

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— Sir Alexander Knox Helm, a former British Ambassador to Israel is to succeeded Sir Robert Howe as Governor-General of the Sudan early next year, the Foreign Office announced today.

Sir Knox was the first British Minister [illegible] el, and served from May 1949 until November 1951, when he became Ambassador to Turkey. He retired in September 1953. He is 60.

Sir Knox Helm

The appointment was made by the Egyptian Government on the recommendation of the British Government. This conforms with the present constitutional arrangements for the Sudan, which is an Anglo-Egyptian condominion.

The Foreign Office statement said that Sir Robert had asked Britain and Egypt "for personal reasons" for permission to retire early next year. His resignation had been accepted, the statement said. Sir Robert has been Governor-General since 1947.

Invitation for Asia Parley Delicate Issue

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— Official circles here today bade a "fair wind" to the Afro-Asian conference to be held next April under the sponsoship of the five "Colombo Powers."

The choice of nations to be invited caused some comment in London diplomatic quarters today. Arrangement for some of the invitees to attend — should they wish to do so — may call for delicate handling.

One of the invited countries, the Gold Coast, is a British colonial possession and does not handle its own foreign relations. The same applies technically to the Central African Federation though in fact this territory virtually ranks with the self-governing British Commonwealth territories.

The Sudanese Government would need to seek the permission of the Governor-General before sending a delegation. Presumably, the Governor-General would first consult the British and Egyptian Governments as the two condomini of the Sudan.

Some observers expressed surprise that the Soviet Union, as a big Asian power, was not to be asked to attend, though China was among those to be invited.

It was also noted that though South and North Vietnam are to be invited North and South Korea were omitted.

(See Leader, — Page 4)

Kyrou Out in Rift With Foreign Minister

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuter).— Mr. Alexis Kyrou, who led the Greek delegation to the United Nations during the recent debate on the Cyprus question, has resigned as Director-General of the Greek Foreign Ministry.

His resignation from the top post in the Foreign Ministry follows a rift between him and Foreign Minister Stephen Stephanopoulos which arose during the United Nations debate.

Mr. Kyrou alleged that he had not been informed by the Greek Government of the United States decision to vote against Greece in her claim that Cypriots should be allowed to choose their own form of government.

Aircraft Stand by in South

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Special aircraft were standing by here tonight to ferry supplies to isolated Negev settlements, should the worst floods that have hit this area in three years fail to recede. Communications have been paralyzed. Whole stretches of road have been torn out and bridges smashed. Eight metres of the road to Sdom are "missing." The phosphate works have been cut off, the bridge five kilometres away having been demolished. The rain shows no signs of abating after falling for 30 hours.

In the Western Negev, the Merhavim district is completely isolated, the Wadi Saria having flooded. Police worked all day to help drivers extricate vehicles that have been bogged down. They also visited settlements in the area threatened with flooding, and helped villagers take precautionary measures.

Police stopped all traffic south, since the Wadi Beersheba has overflowed. Five houses between the old and the new town had to be evacuated. Acting Mayor Ze'ev Zarini helped in the operations.

Quarter Isolated

The Auxiliary Farms quarter of the town, on the south side of the wadi, was isolated, but police managed to get through. A bus which tried to reach the marooned district was bogged down, and the swirling waters threatened to overturn it. At the last moment the police, aided by a heavy Solel Boneh tanker, effected the rescue.

The floods also broke the pipe bringing drinking water to the quarter, depriving the 2,000 inhabitants of their regular supply. The Beersheba Municipality is now supplying them by tanker.

The usual Thursday market in Beersheba had to be cancelled. No damage was reported from the two ma'barot here.

Relief Work On Coast

Jerusalem Post Staff

The storm which swept the Tel Aviv area and the Coastal Plain for three days, and caused considerable damage to property, let up yesterday.

The extensive floods in the Tel Aviv area began to subside, and the more than 1,000 persons who had been forced to evacuate their homes were preparing to return.

Tel Aviv Municipal engineers are going out early this morning to see if the flooded structures are solid enough for the evacuees to return. If the water continues to subside, all will be returned to their homes today.

The danger now is not from the local rains, but from the water streams which are filled in the mountains, and may swell the Wadi Musrara in a few days' time. Look out men are still at their posts to warn of danger.

President Ben-Zvi visited Tel Aviv yesterday and saw at first hand the rehabilitation efforts being made for the flood victims.

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 4)

ALEXANDRIA STORM

Alexandria yesterday suffered from one of the worst storms in 30 years, NEARS has reported, and some quarters of the town are 1.5 metres under water. Communication, were cut, electricity and telephone services were interrupted and the port was closed to shipping.

Only Scattered Showers Today

The Meteorological Service yesterday forecast scattered showers today, mainly in the morning. Tomorrow is expected to be partly cloudy.

At 11 o'clock last night light rain was reported at Lydda Airport and Haifa, and a drizzle and fog in Jerusalem. No rain was reported in other parts of the country at that hour.

Well over 100 mms. of rainfall were registered at the Tel Aviv Kirya and Kfar Ono meteorological stations during Tuesday and Wednesday — a quantity equivalent to about half the average annual rainfall for these two places, the Service announced.

In Tel Aviv, the rainfall, recorded after 19 hours of continuous downpour, was 156 mms. Such a lengthy downpour has been recorded only once before, in 1951, when it rained for 20 hours without a pause.

In most localities, the quantity of rainfall registered this season is well above average. But in Jerusalem, Acre, Daphna and Beersheba (by Wednesday night) the figure was still below normal.

More than 15 m. cubic metres of water were stored in the seven storage reservoirs in the country as a result of the rains, Water Planning for Israel, Ltd. (Tahal) announced yesterday. In the Netufa Lake in Galilee, 6 m. cubic metres were stored, at the Kishon Harbour, another 6 m. and at the Tel Yeruham reservoir, 1 m. The Tel Yeruham reservoir is filled to capacity. Smaller quantities were stored at Shoval and near Mishmar Hanegev.

Fears that continued rains might affect the vegetable crop were expressed yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Colombian Tourists 'Delighted Here'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A party of 53 Colombian tourists, described as including representatives of the leading families of that country, are leaving Jerusalem today for a two-day stay in Nazareth. The group crossed the lines at Mandelbaum Gate on Wednesday, one day ahead of schedule because, they said, of the generally unsatisfactory level of the hotel accommodation, service and food in the Old City during the Christmas holiday. The tourists, who stayed at the King David Hotel, while in Jerusalem, were reported to be more than delighted here.

The visitors, 53 of them women, are led by Miss Anna Restrepo de Corral, President of Bogota College. It was not denied last night that one member of the party was the wife of the Colombian President, travelling incognito.

After Nazareth, the party will spend a day both in Haifa and Tel Aviv, leaving Tuesday by a chartered SAS plane for Athens. The tourists are seeing the country under the guidance of Mr. Jacob Koerbel, of the Peltours Company, and Father Peter de Urbarte, of the Franciscan Order in Nazareth.

UK Grant to Jordan

The majority of the new British £350,000 grant to Jordan will be used for the National Guard, the Jordan Air Force, and the Dead Sea guards, the Old City daily, "El Jihad," reported yesterday quoting official circles.

BLOCKED EGYPT FUNDS

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Treasury is to release £10m. of Egypt's blocked balances on Saturday, the British Embassy said today.

To an outstanding woman, rich in achievements

Miriam Hoofien

upon reaching the age of 70.

May you continue your devoted welfare work for many years to come.

SA'AD Aid Association

CeDe's GALIL Chocolate

TO
ATHENS
One of 70 cities on the SAS route
Fly SAS

Social & Personal

The President received Dr. Reuben Youngdahl, Minister of the Lutheran Church of Minneapolis, U.S., yesterday.

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The Prime Minister was the guest at lunch yesterday of the Editor and senior editorial staff of *The Jerusalem Post*, at the Touring Club. Mr. Sharett was received by Mr. Gershon Agron, and there was an exchange of views on current problems.

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Justice Olshan, President of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Y. Eisenberg, Director of Courts Administration, visited the Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court yesterday.

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General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, gave a cocktail party yesterday evening at the former Government House in Jerusalem. Present were the Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces and Mrs. Dayan; Dr. A. Biran, Jerusalem District Representative; Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, and other senior Ministry officials; members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and leaders of the New Jerusalem community. Last Thursday, General Burns had as his guests at the same place Army and civilian notables of the Old City and other parts of Jordan.

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DEPARTURES: Two groups of 30 pilgrims each, one from the U.S. (by KLM) and the other from Cuba and San Domingo (by TWA) after crossing over from Jordan where they had spent Christmas; Mr. J. Calin, local Director of LAI, for Rome, on company business (by KLM).

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Mr. Israel Melamede, Managing Director of I.C.I. (Israel) Ltd., has returned from a visit to the U.K. and the Continent.

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Mr. E. Elhachar, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, will open an exhibition of the work of the artists Had-Gadya and Yehudit Sovel at Artists' House, Jerusalem, at 12:15 p.m. tomorrow.

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An exhibition of sculptures by Benno Schotz, Director of Sculpture at the Glasgow School of Art, and an exhibition of "the satirical, fantastic and tragic in graphic art from Goya to Picasso," will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11 a.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Schotz visited the Hebrew University this week and attended a University luncheon held in their honour.

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BIRTH

CUKIER — To Wanda (née Schachter), wife of Jurek Cukier, of 11 Viale Bianca Maria, Milan — a son, brother to Carmela and Michele.

PIERRE SERGESCU DIES

Pierre Sergescu, Permanent Secretary of the International Academy of the History of Science, died in Paris on December 21. Professor Sergescu, who attended the International Congress of History of Science in Jerusalem last year, was a great friend of Israel. He leaves many friends and admirers in this country as well as all over the world.

Mr. Bernstein's Statement

Wednesday's statement on foodstuffs in the Knesset was made by Mr. P. Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and not by Mr. Naphtali, as erroneously reported.

Maritime Museum Bought for IL.1.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — For the token price of IL.1-, the Municipality and the Maritime League have bought from the Navy the Maritime Museum, founded by Rav-Seren A. Ben-Eli. It was opened to the public at the Seamen's Hostel here this evening.

Present at the opening were the Mayor, Councillors, members of the Consular Corps and senior police and naval officers. This is the third museum to be established in the past three years, and two more, for history and natural history, are to be opened soon.

The museum, which began as Rav-Seren Ben-Eli's private collection, contains a unique historical section, with models of ships from 3000 B.C. down to the present, rare old maps, etchings and lithographs on naval subjects and coastal views since the 16th century; and coins and jars recovered from the sea bottom and believed to be 2,000 years old.

Among the exhibits are models of a Viking ship, Chinese junks, the Santa Maria of Columbus, the Graf Spee and the raft, Kontiki. Most of the models were built by two young experts, immigrants from China and Morocco. The first map in Hebrew of the Holy Land, dating back to 1696, is also on show.

Rav-Seren Ben-Eli will be curator of the museum which will hold exhibitions on maritime subjects from time to time.

Helping Over 45s To Earn Their Living

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — During its first month of operation, the Association of the Elderly Worker had 434 applications for jobs from men over the age of 45, Mr. Shabtai Ron-El, Chairman of the Association, told a press conference here today.

Mr. Ron-El, who runs private employment offices for the poor, said that he had formed the Association because of the difficult position of many elderly persons who had once held lucrative positions but who now cannot find employment.

He has organized 35 of them as "errand boys." They are stationed in various parts of the town, and for a fee of 250 pruta run small errands, such as delivering messages paying bills or buying cinema tickets.

(Ilton)

Prostitution Legalized In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuter). — Prostitution became legal under State supervision throughout Argentina today after a 30-year ban.

A decree broadcast over the national radio instructed local authorities and provincial governments to authorize the opening of the "establishments concerned" and to report to the Ministry of Interior on "red light sites."

The decree follows a wave of moral reform which has swept the country under President Peron's inspiration during the past few weeks. Earlier this week there was a nation-wide roundup of homosexuals. Over 500 were netted in Buenos Aires alone.

AGENCY EMPLOYEES' WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

The salaries of Jewish Agency employees are to be put on the level of Civil Servants holding corresponding grades, according to an agreement in principle reached in Tel Aviv yesterday at a meeting attended by representatives of the Jewish Agency Executive, the Clerks Union and the Agency Workers Committee. Talks on the implementation of the agreement are to open next week.

School for Skills In Beersheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Vocational Training Centre dedicated yesterday in Beersheba was described by the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, as symbolizing the "combined effort of two sovereign nations working together towards common objectives, in an atmosphere of mutual helpfulness and cordiality." The handsomely equipped Centre is one of six to be established jointly by the Ministry of Labour and the U.S. Operations Mission, which has purchased $400,000 worth of machinery for the whole project.

Ambassador Lawson said that the need for new skills was particularly pressing in Beersheba, "where thousands have found a new future, free from the oppression of a dictator and the exploitation of a soulless ideology." The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, declared that as long as the American Grant-in-Aid helped finance such projects spurring progress towards Israel's independence, it was indeed blessed. We should be proud to receive this kind of assistance, she said.

Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, chief of the U.S.O.M. called on the future pupils of the Centre to being not merely mechanical dexterity but also dedication to their trades. "If Israel seeks to become a leader in this part of the world, she must work with advanced technique and a real spirit of devotion."

Jobs Wanted

The Deputy Mayor of Beersheba, Mr. Z. Zarist, asked the Government to ensure jobs for trainees after their course, as unemployment was becoming a problem in the town. Mr. Y. Eylam, Director General of the Ministry of Labour, said that the vocational centres aimed at raising standards of craftsmanship, and thereby increase high quality production.

Despite continuous heavy showers, unusual in Beersheba, many visitors from the USOM and the Government arrived for the inauguration. This took place in the big carpentry workshop cleared for the day. Next door was the machine-shop where a dozen apprentices were busily filing blocks. The six gleaming lathes, massive metal-cutters and drill-presses were bought in Sweden and the U.S.; small workrooms for electric and hand-welding are already installed nearby.

The Centre has a capacity of 120 pupils, taking a one-year course after their general education. Construction of a second unit to the Centre, including a canteen and further trade shops, has already begun. This will increase the intake of students, and realize the intention of the Ministry of Labour to make the Centre serve the entire Negev area.

Technion Opens Lab For Organic Chemistry

HAIFA, Thursday. — The formal opening of a new large, well-equipped organic chemistry laboratory took place at the Technion here yesterday, in the presence of a distinguished assembly of chemists and representatives of industry and higher education.

Professor D. E. Bergmann welcomed the event on behalf of the Hebrew University and the Ministry of Defence. Other speakers included Prof. I. Kalugai, Dean of the Technion Faculty of Sciences, Prof. H. Heimann, Dean of the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry, and Prof. David Ginsburg, head of the new laboratory. The significance of the expansion of the Technion's teaching and research programme in the field of chemistry was outlined by Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori, President of the Technion.

Big 'Atoms for Peace' Advance Seen in USSR

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The newspaper "Red Star" predicted today that Soviet engineering development would take a "qualitative leap in the very near future" by creating atomic engines and atomic power stations.

An article written by a scientist, Mr. V. Kuznetzov, reviewed technical progress in the Soviet Union during the past year. It said the world's first industrial atomic power station had been commissioned in the Soviet Union this year and was supplying electrical power to industry.

Other industrial atomic power stations with a capacity of up to 100,000 kilowatts were now in process of construction, it was added.

Russia to Set Up Indian Steel Plant

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government has accepted in principle an offer by the Soviet Union to set up a one million-ton steel plant in India, it was learned today. Indian officials will meet Soviet experts this week to negotiate an agreement.

A team of Russian steel experts has been touring India for the past month inspecting sites and collecting data. Britain has also offered machinery and technical assistance for India's steel expansion programme. This offer has been made directly to the Indian Government and is likely to be accepted.

JORDAN

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement on the line to be pursued.

If this line seems unsatisfactory to Israel, the main reason is probably Anglo-American nervousness over the Cairo situation and the fear that any demand for a settlement with Israel may topple the junta or cause it to split apart.

Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, head of the Foreign Office's Middle East Department, is not the only Western official who has recently returned from the Middle East with a favourable impression of Colonel Abdul Nasser, at least compared with his colleagues and the other Arab leaders. There is a definite tendency to abstain from moves which might embarrass him in his attempts to maintain a link with the West.

If this reasoning does not convince the Israel officials, whose business it is to press Israel's case on the Canal issue, it can at least be said that the reasoning itself does not conceal any deeper thoughts.

For the rest, Whitehall may be said to be awaiting a clearer definition of Baghdad's attitude towards the proposed Middle East security pact, a subject on which official Iraqi statements have now boxed the compass for weeks.

This decision to let the Arabs make the first move is itself significant of a new attitude which may owe something to Mr. Shuckburgh's recent peregrinations. There is less talk of the concessions necessary to rope the Arabs into a pact and more emphasis on Arab need for Anglo-American backing.

Characteristically, "The Times" yesterday gave prominence to a letter advising the Arabs to settle the Arab refugees before asking for extended Western financial support. This new capacity for taking the long view probably owes something to the now formalized official doctrine that the world is in for a long spell of coexistence, and that the Middle East can be expected to stay quiet for some years at least.

The fact that parochial differences between Persia and Iraq or Iraq and Turkey are currently consuming a growing amount of energy in Middle Eastern capitals has also not escaped official attention.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811. Hatchia, Geula, 2452.
TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 29235. Frumkin, 38 King George, 8721. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, Jaffa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 26543. Maccabi, New Maccabi Quarter, 67387.
JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4.
RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl. Levin, Gerin Qr.
B'NEI BRAK: Shapiro, Rehov Haroshi.
HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geula, 4205. Hakochav, 26 Wadi Salib.
KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7290.
NAHARIYA: Mercaz.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Jaffa Road, 5653. Zichron Moshe, near Edison, 4191.
TEL AVIV: (day) Geula, 10 Allenby, 62276. Zwicker, 27 Sheinkin, 3653. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Pilersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4048. Bilsky, Kikar Dizengoff, 26348. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67387.
JAFFA: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4. (Night) Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 4553. Jaffa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24544. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26038. Michlitz, 113 Allenby, 3253. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405.
JAFFA: Louria, 73 Rehov 1.
RAMAT GAN: Herzl 84 Herzl.
GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, Katzenelson, corner Modi'in.
B'NEI BRAK: Shapiro, Rehov Haroshi.
HAIFA: Nathan, 31 Joseph, 2264. Anglo-American, 29 Ha'atsmaut, 3508.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon, Ahuza, Har Hacarmel, 6964.
NAHARIYA: Mercaz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abelin, 19 Usishkin, 2660. Dr. Y. Greenfeld, Rehov Meltzerzin, 3560. Dr. E. Gildron, 7 Gaza Road, 2044.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25643. Dr. Sahar, 165 Dizengoff, 26393. Dr. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 26507.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Ciobal, 34 Pevsner, 3668. Dr. N. Langau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Rosenoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. A. Weiss, 19 Usishkin, 2581. Dr. Y. Shore, 36 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: As today.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 2 Hanevim, 3434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832. Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gil'ad, 4170. (Day). Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Ja[illegible] (Night).

$650,000 Profit From World Cup Finals

ZURICH, Thursday (UP). — The organizers of the 1954 Football World championships have reported that the tourney showed a healthy net profit of 2,813,029m. francs ($652,620).

Fifteen per cent of the profit goes to FIFA, 55 per cent to the Swiss Football Association and 60 per cent will be divided among the football associations of the 16 participating countries as follows:

World champions, Germany $65,220; Runner-up Hungary $53,600; Third-place Austria $39,700; Fourth-placed Uruguay $32,300; Switzerland $31,200; Brazil $31,000; England $30,600; Italy $30,000; Yugoslavia $17,600; Turkey $14,250; Scotland $13,000; Czechoslovakia $11,800; France $11,000; Belgium $11,000; Mexico $10,700; and South Korea $6,370.

In all, the 16 federations will get $954,900. FIFA'S share is $97,650, and the Swiss Football Association, the organizing body $163,600.

A Matter of Names

NEWARK, New Jersey, Thursday (Reuter). — Mrs. Rose M. Cicalese, an Mrs. Rose Cicalese, who are not related and had not met until they entered hospital here, each gave birth to a baby on Monday, it was revealed today. One woman had a son and the other a daughter.

Adding to the coincidence is the fact that each woman is the wife of a man named Joseph Anthony Cicalese. Both mothers are in their early twenties and their children were born within an hour of each other.

December — the month

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EXPERT

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Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.39 p.m. today and ends at 5.35 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Vayigash (B'reshit 42, 18 — 47, 27)
Haftara: Yehezkel 37, 15—28

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Yaacov Shechter. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.45 & 4 p.m. Arvit 5.15 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gen. Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.
Abdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.
Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapost Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit 5.10 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 4.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 4.40 p.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

NEW YEAR SERVICE

The Scandinavian Seamen's Church in Haifa is holding a New Year's Service, conducted by the Rev. Risbo Pantala, at 7.30 this evening.

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Invitation to Tender
MEKOROTH Water Company Ltd.
invites hereby bids by contractors for the work of laying an outflow pipe into the sea, part of the Dan Drainage Project. The pipe measures 60" in diameter and 800m. in length. The contract is of the Target Contract class.
A booklet containing bid forms, specifications and plans is obtainable at the office of Mekoroth Ltd. at 11 Rehov Hanegev, Room 322, Tel Aviv, daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon until January 2, 1955, against a deposit of IL.50, which will be returned to the bidder upon receipt of his bid.
Bids in sealed envelopes should be deposited in the Tender Deposit Box, Room 322, 11 Rehov Hanegev, Tel Aviv, before 12 noon, January 19, 1955.
Technical information concerning the work required is available at the offices of "Water Planning for Israel Ltd." Rehov Aleph, Hakiryah (Room 58) daily 8 a.m. to 12 noon.
Mekoroth Water Co. does not bind itself to accept the lowest bid or any bid whatsoever.
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are needed:
1. Manager — with training in the field of special care for youngsters and experienced in administrating an institution for children or youths.
2. Teachers — with training and experience in special education or individual teaching.
3. General Counsellors — with experience in working with educational groups and on an individual basis.
4. Skilled Counsellors — for carpentry, shoe-making, upholstery, barbering, and training in the leadership of youth.
5. House-Mother — with experience as house-mother in an institution.
6. Seamstress — with experience in training others.
7. Cook — with experience in cooking and managing a kitchen for 100 persons and capable of training others.
8. Two House-maids — with experience in this field and in training youths in methods of cleaning.
9. Yard-man & Gardener — experienced in this field and in training youths for this work.
All interested persons are requested to reply by mail, not later than Jan. 15, 1955, giving details of experience and enclosing curriculum vitae and two letters of reference, to: No. 40940, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
Department of Antiquities, special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVIth centuries B.C.E.), 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6 p.m.
Drawings by Yehuda Bacon and Glass Paintings by Deborah Bin-senthal, Nora Studio Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon Avenue, Rehavia (10-1; 3-6). Tomorrow 10-2.
★ Film Shows:—
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.
★ Library:—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1; 3-6.
★ Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour, new Administration Building; King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings by "The Independents" Adam, Wiesenfeld, Marouti Calahorra, Shulman, Kets Art Gallery, 97 Dizengoff Road, 10-1, 3-7. Tomorrow: 11.30-1, 3-7.
1) Jacob Wechsler, recent oil paintings, 1954. 2) Drawings by Masters of the Italian Renaissance (reproductions). Open daily 10-4; Fridays, Saturdays 10-2; Sundays 4-10 p.m. — Tel Aviv Museum.

HAIFA

★ Concert:—
First Youth Concert of Haifa Orchestra: 3.30 p.m., Peer Hall.

RISHON-LE-ZION

★ Circus:—
Circus Revue, Tifereth, 3.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
Opening by The Hon. Edwin Samuel of Exhibition of Sculptures by Benno Schotz. Also "The Satirical, Fantastic and Tragic in Graphic Art, from Goya to Picasso" and African Folk Art, Exhibit of the Month: Max Liebermann: Prof. Hermann Cohen, 11 a. m. Bezalel Museum.
Opening by Mr. E. Elhachay of Exhibition of Works by Had-Gadya and Yehudit Sovel; Artists' House, 12.15 p.m.
★ Lectures:—
"On the Bookshelf," Mr. Ben-Hafetz; "Arming Germany," Dr. Y. Finkelstein; "Local Government," Mr. M. Adler; Beit Ha'am, 10:30 a.m.; Bible 8:30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre:—
Habimah, "The Wild Duck", Habimah, 8 p.m.
"Casablan" Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 6.30 p.m.
"Pantomime" Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 9.30 p.m.
★ Recital:—
Pressler (Piano) & Feyvus Quartet: Schubert, "The Trout" Quintet; Dvorak Piano Quintet, Museum 7 & 9 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—
20th century British Artists (closing tonight). Oil paintings, gouaches and monotypes by Yehoshua Bauer, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

NAHALAL

★ Theatre:—
Habimah, "The Caine Mutiny," 8 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Circus:—
Circus Revue, 6.30 p.m.
★ Theatre:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Blue from Istanbul," Ramz Hall, 8 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

JERUSALEM

★ Lecture: —
Dr. Edith Summerskill, P.C., M.P., Chairman of the British Labour Party Executive, on "My Impressions of Russia and China", Balfour Hall 72, Tuesday, January 4, 1955, 8.45 p.m. The public is invited.

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'New Yorker' Critic's Look at Israel

Edmund Wilson Finds Both Fanaticism and Quieter Faith

By IRENE LURIE

FOR over a month early this year the King David Hotel was the dwelling place of a keenly observant visitor from the literary world of the United States. The byways of the city and countryside must have become familiar to this man. He spent much time trying to penetrate the heart as well as the more outward aspects of Israel life, studying Hebrew, delving into all phases of the people and State, both ancient and modern. The fruits of Mr. Edmund Wilson's study, for he it was, appear in the December 4 issue of the "New Yorker," in a 20,000-word "Reporter at Large" feature, entitled simply "Eretz Yisrael."

Edmund Wilson is one of America's foremost literary critics, having for many years been literary critic of the "New Yorker," and for more years before that critic for the "New Republic." His report on Israel differs from others as a result. He approaches the subject with a sensitive awareness of the Jewish people and their lives through the media of their written history and the writings of their men of letters. He does not seem to be concerned with economic and political problems except insofar as what he conceives to be the character and spirit of the people may affect their solution.

Perhaps to most Israel readers the major part of Mr. Wilson's article would be uninteresting or positively annoying. He devotes much space to the small, picturesque and extremist backwaters of Israel's population and little to the major achievement of building a modern state in 40 years. Since Americans, however, have become inured to glowing reports of the latter, they will probably be more interested in his descriptions of the Samaritans, the Natorei Karta, the "Canaanites," etc.

"Oh, God," I can hear an Israel reader groan, "Not the Samaritans again." Yes, the Samaritans — but with a difference. Many American publications, including "Life," have described the Samaritans' Passover. Mr. Wilson does not stop at covering this ceremony in detail. He goes on to trace the whole history of the relations of Jews and Samaritans from the original kingdoms of Judah and Israel through the Assyrian and Babylonian conquests and the efforts to join their Jewish brethren in rebuilding the Temple, right down to the last 204 Samaritans celebrating the Passover according to fundamental Mosaic law on Mt. Gerizim.

From the Samaritans, the author turns his attention to the ultra-orthodox Natorei Karta, or Guardians of the City. He tells how this group originated through the sending of special scholars from the Jewish communities throughout the world to study in Old Jerusalem. He describes their present beliefs, which exclude from the rolls of the true believers not merely the non-orthodox Jews, but most of the orthodox; their opposition to the establishment of the State of Israel, because "only the Messiah can found a state of Israel on earth" and the Zionists are preventing the Messiah from coming. Mr. Wilson spent some time with this group, attended their synagogue services and interviewed Rabbi Amram Blau. When asked whether it was true that at the time of the War of Liberation his sect had gone to the Arabs with a white flag, prepared to make a separate peace, the Rabbi said that it was not true, but that he has never denied it because he regards it as a good idea, perfectly consistent with the principles of the Natorei Karta.

Mr. Wilson devotes a large section of his article to Hebrew literature, particularly the work of S. Y. Agnon, whom he regards as the "foremost living Hebrew writer." He compares Agnon's work with that of Kafka and Chagall. "The humour and pathos of Agnon," says the author of "Eretz Yisrael," "result from the spectacle of men and women living in a homely environment, yet imagining in terms of a universe that has no real locale or date except possibly in the hoped-for return to that distant idealized Israel toward which the most pious among them have never ceased to yearn. The whole content of Agnon's work . . . is the poetry and irony of this situation."

Kafka, Mr. Wilson feels, represents a more "assimilated" phrase of the same Judaic culture "... it is only by reading Agnon that you come to see how deeply Judaic the work of Kafka is ..... the typical hero of Kafka, like the typical hero of Agnon, is a man who is trying to survive in an alien, often unsympathetic, only partly comprehensible world, and who is bent on maintaining or discovering a technique that will make it possible for him to live in it on good terms with the Name." Although Agnon can never have Kafka's audience because of his traditional Jewish themes, Wilson finds that the human interest of Agnon's fiction is much wider and warmer.

"Yet," asks Mr. Wilson, "is not Agnon's work a monument to a culture that has lost much of its reality, that can no longer be accepted as valid? ... not quite all Israelis share the general taste for Agnon ... These were young people, impatient of the synagogue, who desired to get as far away as possible from Reb Judel, with his drag of study, in his closed-in, precarious world."

And so Edmund Wilson continues his leisurely, richly descriptive, anecdotal way through other subjects — theocracy, the influence of the Bible, the Canaanites, Jerusalem, the medley of sects represented in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. But it is not a disjointed article. The cement of these diverse subjects is composed of three themes: the Jewish tendency towards exclusiveness as a limiting and sometimes a destructive influence; the permeating influence of the Bible as a living history; and the eternal spirit and vision of the Jewish people which has leapt all boundaries of geography and time and carried it back to Zion.

The theme of exclusiveness is amply illustrated by the small, exotic groups we have touched on. It is interesting that Mr. Wilson finds the tendency operating among the "Canaanites," who, rejecting Judaism and seeking alliance with all Middle Eastern peoples, find it necessary to "exclude" the Jews of the Diaspora. He is also impressed with a certain cultural exclusiveness. Citing Simon Halkin's "Modern Hebrew Literature: Trends and Values," he points out that

> Here is a book which discusses at length the literary activity of the Jews in the Germany of the early 19th century, yet which never mentions Marx or Heine; that deals with Moses Mendelssohn almost exclusively from the point of view of his failure in pure devotion to the perpetuation of Hebrew letters, a book for which Kafka and Proust are completely beyond the horizon ... we cannot catch sight of any of these outstanding Jews who have made themselves places in the modern world: Bergson and Einstein, Trotsky and Freud, Disraeli and Brandeis and Brandes.

Mr. Wilson finds something of the influence of the Bible, particularly of the Mosaic invasion of Canaan, "in the attitude of the Jews towards the Arabs. He feels that they "... have shown certain signs of returning to the callous intolerance of the Israelites in relation to the people they dispossessed." Not that this article is favourable to the Arab point of view. It is careful always to point out that Jewish terror is in retaliation to Arab terror. But the writer feels that in spite of official disapproval the terrorist habit has been established and the moral fanaticism that stimulates and sustains it is a reversion to Biblical times. Also, that even those who disapprove get a feeling of a good blow delivered when an incident is reported.

The military was not the only field in which Mr. Wilson saw the influence of the Bible operating. Throughout the life of the people, religious or irreligious, he felt that they regarded the Book as their annals, and not necessarily very ancient annals.

The third theme of Jewish spirit and moral aspiration is emphasized in the author's presentation of modern Israel, for he does get to modern Israel eventually. Degania and the other kibbutzim, Aaron David Gordon and Chaim Weizmann,—even a literary critic cannot leave them out of his report on Israel. And perhaps here it is worth quoting at greater length from the article, for it is in this section that the author is most positive in his presentation.

> "The Zionists, I came to realize, have constituted a kind of elite. I have never seen anyone else quite like some of the children of Zionists, who have been born in or come young to Palestine. The wonder is that, growing up there and sometimes having never travelled, they should be so well-bred and so well-informed. They remind me of young modern Greeks. But to have emigrated to Palestine at all, to have made for oneself a life there, implies, of course, on the parents' part, self-confidence and dedicated purpose, a high level of thinking and feeling; and the children have not known at first hand the humiliations and horrors from which the parents escaped.
>
> "Eretz Yisrael: And now what about the Israel that you read about in the papers? If the reader has expected a news letter, this article is likely to have sounded like one of those tales of Agnon's in which the narrator, in recounting an anecdote of something that happened to his uncle, finds it necessary not only to explain how his grandparents came to get married but also to involve in his story Moses, Aaron and Jeremiah, Akiba, Rashi, Maimonides, and the Rabbi Baal Shem Tov. But, as in Agnon's case, so in this — that is, I think, the right way to tell the story. I have already tried to suggest the perspective of 3,000 years in which Israel ought to be seen — though the happenings of these millennia, which to the Western mind present a perspective, are somehow, apparently, for the Jewish mind, all present and real at once, and easily identified with one another."

After a section listing all the problems facing the young State, balance of trade, unemployment, housing, Arab enmity, the Jordan water dispute, the Soviet-American struggle for power, etc., etc., Mr. Wilson writes:

> "I have suggested the one answer to all of this tangle of questions, too. It is the faith that keeps Israel going and that has allowed her to take all these problems on, the faith of the Jewish prophets from Moses to Aaron David Gordon, and the loyalty of contemporary Israelis to this .... The Jerusalem that Israelis adore is not the group of mainly modern buildings, the truncated system of streets, neither colourful nor very bustling, on the bristling edge of hostile territory, but the Jerusalem that lives in their hearts.
>
> "It is a relief to come here from Europe, from the European disengagement and cultural staleness, the running down and falling apart. Here the people have something to hope for, a survival that is not yet all achieved; and, though bitterly at odds with their neighbours, they are occupied within their own borders with a work of re-integration among their own so diverse elements ... I felt far less tension in Israel ... than I did when I returned to the States, to the atmosphere of the McCarthy controversy, Indo-China, and the hydrogen bomb. ... Fanaticism you find, yes. Fanaticism, as was said to me by one Israeli, is always at home in this land. ... And yet the Children of Israel are genuinely at ease in Zion. It is remarkable how soon you forget, from how far and from how many places they have come back to live in Palestine. You feel that you have never known them, never known them as they are in themselves, till you saw them like this at home."

So the author ends one of the most interesting articles on Israel that have appeared in recent years, and if the picture is in the literary man's focus on the strange, the exotic, the unusual, one can only reflect that any artist plans his work to point up the theme he wishes to present.

Letter From New York

AIRBORNE COMBAT COMMAND CENTRE

This is the nerve centre of a U.S. Air Force flying radar station which shows where Combat Intelligence radar watchers spot faraway ships and planes, plot their course, and then direct defending forces. The high-altitude sentry plane is a special electronics version of the Super Constellation, carrying more than six tons of radar and other secret equipment. Men in the foreground are U.S. Navy men who coordinate the entire operation, J.P. Elsbree, aviation electronics technician (front) and Commander Alexander Wilding (behind). In the background are crewmen manning five radar search scopes. Through the door at the rear are bunks for relief crew members. Information provided from this new electronic system has been called "next best to a telephone warning from the enemy."

Atomic Weapons Dictate New Strategy

U.S. Air Force Spends Fantastic Sums

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS)

THE U.S. army staff will play a vital role, in conjunction with SHAPE headquarters in Paris, in evolving a theory of land warfare to fit the facts of an era in which both tactical and strategic atomic weapons will be used as a matter of course.

Last week's decision of the North Atlantic Council to base NATO strategy upon the use of atomic weapons gives a new impetus to such planning, but already a great deal has been done in the United States to work out the supply and organizational problems implicit in the unrestrained use of atomic weapons against troops. Throughout this winter two divisions in the United States are holding a series of manoeuvres based on the assumption that on the atomic battlefield dispersion will be the price of survival, and that revolutionary techniques must be evolved whereby a commander can scatter his forces in defence and concentrate them for attack with a speed never before contemplated. It is also realized that the old chain of supply system to bring supplies and ammunition from front to rear by road transport will be impossible since the rear areas will be as vulnerable to atomic devastation as the front line.

An entirely new supply technique based on helicopters and convertiplanes (aircraft, already developed by the U.S. Navy, that can go from a standing start to normal flight) which can provide the essentials for new smaller streamlined divisions in areas where conventional methods of supply are impossible, is being drawn up. Those who are dubious about the downgrading of the roles of the Army as a useful police force in a troubled world are apt to direct their criticism not against the priority given to the Air Force but to the emphasis that is still placed on the U.S. Navy. The Navy will, over the next 18 months, take a relatively minor reduction in manpower and funds compared to the Army, and will maintain an active fleet of 400 ships and a reserve fleet of 700 ships.

Future of Navies

There are many people in Washington who agreed with the recent statements of Field Marshal Montgomery that in the atomic era the role of navies is of diminishing importance. Their view is that anti-submarine warfare will in future be a matter of destroying submarines in their bases by atomic airpower, that the first objective of any agressor will be the major ports, and that atomic weapons have ruled out for ever such amphibious operations as Normandy or the Gulf of Leyte. But the U.S. Navy is committed to a large-scale programme of anti-aircraft carriers, of which the first, the U.S.S. Forrestal was launched two weeks ago. There are two others, Ranger and Saratoga, in course of construction and a fourth one is on the drawing board, each costing about 200 million dollars. Mr. Charles Wilson, U.S. Secretary of Defence, announced this week that Congress would be asked in its coming session to authorize a fifth Forrestal class carrier. But the Navy has made some impression on its critics by pointing out that one of the new carriers — with some 90 tactical-strategical aircraft, all capable of carrying atomic bombs with a range of over 2,000 kilometres — represents a more mobile base of striking power than land based planes, and is therefore much less likely to be knocked out than the overseas bases of the U.S. Air Force.

If the Navy can prove its point that the future carriers, with a speed of 30 knots and formidable anti-aircraft protection, represent a new source of strength against land rather than merely naval power, they may gain general acceptance. However, since the U.S. Navy regards the Atlantic as a "narrow sea" as the Royal Navy regards the Mediterranean, it is doubtful if the new American carrier programme adds anything to the defensive strength of Europe. Nevertheless there is an increasing realization, however reluctant, on the part of professional soldiers and sailors that the air weapon is today predominant, and that its overall importance will be accelerated by the technicological developments of weapons.

Certainly the U.S. Air Force is in a far better position to accept the responsibilities which military theory is thrusting upon it than it has ever been before. The complicated and bitter snarls in aircraft production which were predominant two or three years ago have been very largely overcome. There is now a force of about 1000 B-47 bombers, of which the last 30 per cent have come off the production lines without modification. The B-52, the long-range heavily armoured intercontinental bomber which will eventually supplement the B-47, is living up to expectations to a degree that has given the Air Force the necessary confidence to expand plans for using it from seven to 11 wings. There has been an equivalent advance in production, as opposed to prototype development, of tactical aircraft. The great strides that have recently become apparent in American air strength are offset, to some degree, by the new responsibility of the U.S. Air Force for the continental air defence of North America. Some $4,000m. a year have been spent in the last three years on this and the indications are that the rate of expenditure is rising.

With an industrial system which is infinitely more complex and concentrated than that of Russia or of any other advanced nation except Britain, the danger from the standpoint of its Allies, is not that the United States will overemphasize its aggressive capabilities but that it will subordinate its external strength to the urgencies of self defence. At present the indications are that common sense is still triumphant.

NOT SO SILENT NIGHT...

By GERDA I. COHEN

AS those policemen with the spiky helmets wouldn't have let us into Bethlehem anyway, we denied them the pleasure of keeping us out and went to Nazareth. The only hotel in Nazareth was full of people with the same idea. Kind Professors, Jewish anthropologists, crypto-Catholics, bona-fide Baptists without the cash to go to Bethlehem, and, of course, the Press.

In his pocket-guide that master of understatement, Th.F.M. describes the hotel as "an old-fashioned inn." It's so old-fashioned that the guests sleep on quaint mediaeval pallets filled with straw, and may stub out their cigars on the carpet without reprimand. Just in time for Christmas Eve, ye olde boilers decided that their retirement age had arrived. The management was kind enough to compensate for the lack of hot water by providing us with a jug of the same. But an exasperated souvenir hunter had removed the plug from the basin. Never mind, we would do it the old-fashioned way liberally dousing the floor *en route*. Thoroughly soaped, it dawned upon us that the hotel emulated Dickensian hostelries by not providing towels.

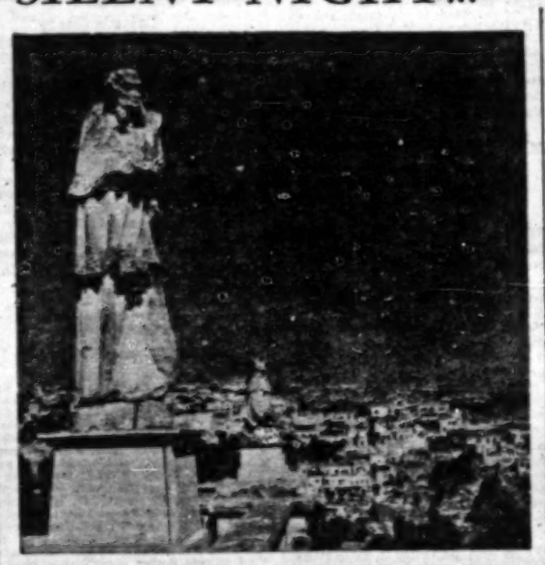
Somewhat hoarse after yelling for the towels, we sat down to Christmas dinner. A pink-cheeked engineer from Lancashire said that last year, ye olde boiler had conked out just at the same time. We asked the waiter confidentially, was there really ever hot water? He swore there was. The engineer admitted that he had never managed to locate the bath-room. The hotel is indeed mysterious. Dark passages wind to nowhere; men who might be managers stand immobile in corners. We found one sharp table-knife marked "Palestine Police" and a pewter coffee-pot engraved "Eden Hotel, Cairo." All hints of Oriental flavour were sternly barred from the cuisine, which was of the boiled-beef-and-lebenia variety. The sophisticated guests were pining to get back to Tel Aviv and eat Shashlik. We tried to drown our disappointment in a bottle of sparkling mauve liquid labelled "Burgundy, VERY OLD." It did not taste as old as the turkey.

• • •

Never mind, we were in Nazareth, at Christmas '54, as good journalists bent on catching the true Yule tide spirit. Rain poured down cobbled lanes, drenched the tinsel flowering on windows. Through the heavy drops, swam gilt and amber lights from Christmas trees in the cafes.

Rollicking sounds of Hebrew youth movement hymns welled from the window of a little cottage, together with the delicious tang of grilling steak. A crowd of young men and two girls squatted on beds round a lamp. The guest of honour, in pyjamas, explained that he was under house-arrest for taking part in a demonstration. All his Communist pals had therefore come from Tel Aviv and Galilee to throw him a party. In two minutes, a rather one-sided argument blew up. A Danish correspondent put questions, and the Communist orator orated upon them. When it got to Zionist demagogues and proof that all the U.N. Observers were highly-trained spies, we departed for the Mid night High Mass. The young people took up their Socialist songs to the accompaniment of swigs of arak.

A dozen policemen guarded the portal of the Church of the Annunciation and another lot of blue raincoats huddled round the entrance to St. Joseph's in case anyone should sneak round the back way. Only Christians passed their stern inspection. The Press had already approached Father Robert, whose Yankee twang came oddly from above a friar's cassock, and intimated the need for entry-permits. Father Robert remembered last Yule tide, when the pews were packed with sightseers, and referred the Press to the Father Custos who passed the whole matter to the representative of the Government Tourist Centre. This gentleman, surrounded by brandy-bottles, sat in the English Bar under a cascade of paper chains. He was very jovial. He presented two visiting-cards to the Danes one to a man from "Ha'aretz," and three to me. Then he took me aside, pledged me to secrecy and handed over the sole *permis pour la Messe*, inscribed in Gothic characters, chandelier, and a censer swung into view.



Nazareth, from the Church of the Annunciation. Photo by Braun

The Danes finally got past the police cordon by pretending to be Protestant, and the "Ha'aretz" man paid IL.1 to a guide who took him for a tour of the sacred monuments round the back way. A couple of desperate girls from Brasil worked their wills on a nice old Brother, who whisked them through the side-door. We somehow found ourselves standing wedged next to the plush chairs reserved for consuls, mayors and such-like. Peasants in white *keffiyehs* and nuns hidden by crimped frills waited for the three celebrant priests to ascend to the altar.

• • •

As the choir of Arab schoolboys struggled bravely against the organ, a young Israel army lieutenant wriggled through the throng demanding a seat for "the luv of St. Patrick." He was a genuine Catholic, believe it or not. At this juncture, the Military Governor, the Mayor, Mr. Jarjura, and their retinue allowed in a dignified manner to the front pews, sat near the lieutenant. We could not see anything of the altar except an occasional flash of cream satin cope, as the priests bowed and swayed. A column of smoke puffed up to the chandelier, and a censer swung into view.

A sermon in Arabic replaced the Latin chanting. The lieutenant offered to show us a peculiar kind of Mass in a synagogue, so we piled into his army tender and careered down alleyways. "It must be somewhere about here" he said, backing violently into a cafe. The English Bar, of course, with the Tourist Centre chap *in situ*. (the synagogue really existed, we discovered next day).

• • •

A tribe of shoeshiners, old fellows selling wooden camels, postcards and *keffiyehs* made in Manchester, flocked round us in welcome. We bought four wooden camels and I had my shoes polished twice. The policemen twiddled their moustaches at the girls. The Baptist church played the "Halleluya Chorus" at full-blast through a loud-speaker. At three o'clock a terrible bang shook the glasses. The police sergeant just grinned. "Bloody Communists," he said. "Lord bless 'em." They have extra powerful fireworks in Nazareth.

Iraq Prefers Germans to British

AMSTERDAM. —

ENGLAND is considered Public Enemy Number One by practically the entire population of Iraq. The Germans, on the other hand, are extremely popular, because "they fought both England and the Jews."

This is stated in a series of articles in the "Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant" by Professor E.M. Bruins of Amsterdam, who taught Mathematics last year at Baghdad University under the UNESCO Technical Assistance Programme. The author reports that quite a number of German experts are currently working on new bridges across the Tigris.

Among the students — the section of the population with which Professor Bruins had closest contact — an outspoken anti-British and anti-American attitude is prevalent. It often breeds wildly pro-Russian sympathies.

Western foreign technical aid organizations abound in Iraq, which, because of her climate, is considered "hardship country number one" by the U.S. Government, so that "Point Four" experts there receive fantastic salaries. These, in turn, enable them to pay enormous sums for rents, services and other commodities, causing a general inflation. "And so the economy has been dislocated and the market turned upside down well before any aid is given."

Though he was sent by UNESCO, which paid his salary, expenses, and fare, the Iraqi Government gave the author a *pro forma* appointment of its own. It explained that it did not officially recognize UNESCO; the Baghdad Parliament never ratified any agreement with the agency, partly because it offensively described Iraq as an "underdeveloped country" and partly because it also aided Israel.

The work of the foreign aid organizations is not coordinated, and the Iraqis, having already been helped by one foreign organization do not shy away from applying to another for aid. Iraq receives everyone with open arms, provided they are prepared to cooperate and do not want to impose their own methods and ideas. The "Iraq Times" proudly announced some time ago that so far not a single recommendation made by foreign experts had been followed.

In the University, laboratories and museums, fully and lavishly equipped, are springing up like mushrooms, for money is no object. For the moment, however, there are still two difficulties: teachers and students. Professors must still be invited from abroad, and they rarely stay longer than two years, which does not make for continuity, said Prof. Bruins.

H.B.

See ISRAEL with

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DEPARTURES: JANUARY 2 TO JANUARY 8
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 2	0600	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1130	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	2100	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Jan. 3	0600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUE. Jan. 4	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, London
	1500	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1600	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED. Jan. 5	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels.
	0800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London. Istanbul.
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva. Paris, New York.
	1700	L.A.I.	Rome.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THURS. Jan. 6	0600	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	0945	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
FRI. Jan. 7	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome, Paris.

DEPARTURE OF PLANES FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Jan. 4	1345	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia.

DEPARTURE OF SHIPS FROM HAIFA PORT

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January 1, 1955 — s.s. GERMANY — Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.

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Ma'bara Cafe

WE always had the impression that we knew all the cafes in this country until we stopped the other day at the Tiberias *ma'bara* and walked into the shabby-looking, canvas-covered shack called The Oriental Cafe. The cafe, we understand, was built by the people of the *ma'bara* themselves with scrap wood from the Afikim plywood factory where a great many of them are employed.

When we entered in the early hours of the afternoon, we found the place strangely and somewhat sadly dark. Five of the twelve square battered tables were occupied by small groups of unshaven men dressed in working clothes and shapeless old shoes. Some of them wore faded grey *keffiyehs* on their heads. The only female in the place was a little girl of about eight in a torn, red dress who was making her rounds barefoot, selling sunflower seeds from a large aluminium pot. Some of the men were playing cards, talking harshly in an odd, hissing Arabic. One group was playing backgammon and after throwing the small dice, the player would move the stones, hitting them hard against a board which didn't seem ever to have seen better days. Four boys of about 12 were playing with a double deck of cards, holding cigarettes in the corner of their mouths and blinking an eye at the crawling blue smoke.

We took a seat on a low bench next to the torn square in the canvas which served as a window. When a young boy in khaki pants, blue "T" shirt and somewhat dirty apron, came over symbolically to wipe our table, we ordered what everybody else had, a small glass of tea. The boy walked over to an opening and in a high pitched voice, called out into nowhere, "Tchy."

The owner of the place was sitting cross-legged on a bench to the left of the entrance. He was a man of about 60 with a wind-gouged face wearing trousers that must once have been brown and a blue, white-striped coat which he must have worn on his wedding day. He had on a brown hat the brim of which was turned down all the way round, and he was barefoot. His shoes were standing under the bench on the cafe's hard and dry earth. In his right hand was a string of yellow beads and without shifting his fixed stare he would pass them in twos through his hard, wise fingers. The table in front of him was covered with a rough sack, and on it stood an aluminium kettle, a cup, and some rusted cans into which you might throw a coin or two. To his left on a small stool that was placed on a bench stood an old radio connected to a battery. Above the radio on

one of the poles hung a small box covered with an embroidered handkerchief displaying a new year's greeting card that the Government of Israel sent to all its citizens.

The tea we ordered arrived in a small Turkish coffee glass and was strong and very sweet. Two boys came running into the cafe. One of them was wearing a torn undershirt and the other an old shirt with a cowboy design on it. They pulled the braids of the little girl who was selling the seeds, and laughed. The one with the cowboy shirt tried to chin himself on the corner of one of the unoccupied tables. The other started to climb the central pole that was supporting the roof and when he got to the middle he shouted happily, "Look, look," to the little girl. We took out a piece of paper and started to make some notes, and suddenly we were aware of a heavy silence. We lifted our head and saw that all the men had stopped playing cards and were looking at us. They exchanged whispers, and one of them finally got up and walked slowly and awkwardly to our table. In a quiet and somewhat hopeful tone he said, "Please excuse me. You want good workers?" When we said no, he quickly turned around and walked back to his table. There was a short whisper, some shrugged their shoulders, and everyone went back to the game. We paid eight piastres for our tea and without turning our head, walked quickly out of the Oriental Cafe of the Tiberias *ma'bara*.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

Josephine Baker

WE are always late, but this time we made it. And it's only because Miss Josephine Baker, the charming cabaret singer and dancer, decided to prolong her visit here. It took us some time to get to talk to her on the phone and have her agree to see us, but when finally we walked up to her room on the third floor of the Dan Hotel, she greeted us with a nice smile and shook hands warmly. She introduced us to Madame Fisher of the French Consulate, who was sitting on one of the two beds, motioned to a free chair and after we had sat down, she sat down on the corner of the bed, cross-legged and looked at us with a polite, if somewhat impatient smile. The door opened and a young chambermaid walked in and wanted to know whether she would have her dinner in the hotel.

"I ate here last night," she said. "Tell them I have no appetite. I think I'll have dinner outside. Don't tell them that." Madame Fisher stood up, smoothed down her grey suit and, picking up her gloves, started to leave. They would meet later in a restaurant down Allenby Road. "Chère Madame," said Josephine, "Think of me in your prayers. Please think of me. I'm very miserable." Madame Fisher laughed good-naturedly and said, "It is impossible to be miserable in Israel." A warm wave of patriotism filled our heart and we wanted to shake hands with her but she hastened to say au revoir and depart. We asked Miss Baker to tell us something about the happy and miserable moments of her life.

"When one lives a rich and happy life as I do, one forgets the unhappy and unpleasant moments. The happiness washes out the unhappiness. I am having a wonderful time here. I sleep so very little. I usually go to sleep at half-past-two and get up at six. I live under great strain. There is so little time left and there are so many things I'd like to see here. Some things I have already seen. The atmosphere in the street, the sunset, people, and things like that. But it isn't enough. I am under great pressure. I haven't had a chance to rest since the moment I arrived. I wanted to see things which I saw on my first visit here. I wanted to live once more the things I lived then. Your country represents thousands of years and it's hard to absorb it in a week."

We thought it was very nice and we tried to think up another question. We finally asked her what all the other newspapermen ask, what did she think of Israel now. Miss Baker didn't answer right away. She took in a deep breath and in a somewhat dramatic voice that suddenly dropped a full tone, she said, "When one comes here one cannot leave. And when one leaves, one must come back... must come back... Since my last visit here and especially in the hardest moments of my life, I kept hearing always a tiny voice within me saying 'Go back to Israel, Josephine, go back to Israel...!' I wanted to travel around the country in a small car. I wanted to leave it at the entrance to the desert and walk in the sands. I thought that if I would walk from place to place I would be healthy again physically and spiritually. For when one comes to Israel one finds here peace... peace of body... and peace of soul..."

Miss Baker stopped for a long minute and for a moment we thought we could hear sweet violin music in the distance and from farther away some chimes. "When one looks for peace," she continued in that tone of voice "one can find it. If you want to find peace in your soul and peace with your brothers you can find it here. Peace... (Pause) Peace... (Pause). If you read between the lines you will understand what I mean. I am not the only one. Many people came here to find hope and peace. For Israel is the land of hope, the land of peace..."

Only now Miss Baker lifted her head slightly and the magic of the stage began to wane in her eyes. She was wearing a well-cut black suit, black, high-heeled shoes, light nylons, and on her head she wore a green silk scarf decorated in black lines and displaying the legend "The Virgin Islands." She also wore a big pearl ring and a pair of pearl earrings. On the small table opposite her bed stood several locally made dolls which were given to her as presents, we assume, and among them we noticed a tiny bag full of earth from the Holy Land. We wanted to ask her some more questions, but we decided to leave in peace people who came looking for it here.

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Art Notes

Planning for Sao Paulo

AT the 1954 Biennale in Venice, Israel's artists were able to command a clear international success for the first time. Although our public remains unacquainted with the praises of the world press for our exhibit, one finds enjoyable comment in almost all the art revues that trickle in. In the select "Les Arts Plastiques," for instance, no less an authority than L.P.J. Braat describes Mordecai Ardon's work as one of the *trois points d'appui à la Biennale de Venise.*

But, there is no time to rest on our laurels. While Israel's Venice collection is still shown with great success at the Museum for Modern Art in Rome, the time has come to discuss Israel's contribution to the equally important 1955 Biennale in Sao Paulo. The decision that no artist is to be represented more than once in six years at either Venice or Sao Paulo is necessary and fair, but it makes the task of the selecting committee by no means easier. Neither does the tradition against showing the works of one artist at both exhibitions.

Comprehensive Picture

Moreover, Israel exhibits at international exhibitions must not only represent Israel in the company of the great creative nations, but also inform local Jewry about Israel's art life. Thus, we should strive to give a comprehensive picture of a section of the nation's art rather than to present individual artists without any connecting context.

With this point and the above mentioned restriction in mind, the idea to present local groups instead of a national exhibit, the plums of which are bound to get fewer and fewer from year to year, becomes convincingly tempting. In Sao Paulo, for instance, we could show the Artists' Street of Safad, with the works of six or seven painters and two or three sculptors, and to frame the exhibit with a number of really good Safad photographs. Such a new and original idea would interest both the international public and the Jews of Brazil.

Safad Idea!

I suggest Safad because the works of this group could the most easily be brought to a common denominator, a style basically developed out of the mystic spirit of the ancient Galilean hill-town. Should this experiment be successful, it can justifiably be expected that by the time of the next Sao Paulo Biennale (conditions in Venice are different) the group of Ein Hod would have developed enough characteristic qualities to be presented. One could even imagine a captivating exhibit of *kibbutz* artists, setting aside differences of *Weltanschauung.* The chance of presenting the art of Jerusalem or Tel Aviv in such a fashion is not yet, I must confess, at hand, there is, at least in Tel Aviv, a strong tendency to attach oneself, if only for the summer, to one of the two above-mentioned colonies.

Th. F. M.

Yossi Stern Delights Again

AFTER an interval of five years, it is a real pleasure to see a Yossi Stern show again: this brilliant young draughtsman always has an amusing and pictorially satisfying comment to make on the contemporary scene.

Coloured Drawings

The current exhibition at the Mikra Studio presents works executed over the past three years from which one can note that Stern's year of study in England has given him an added assurance in dealing with black-and-white. There are fewer drawings in the airy though detailed Steinberg manner; more works in which he has obviously given thought to the construction of a "picture."

In the intervening period, Stern has taken to colour; more than half the exhibits are either watercolours or drawings washed in with colour. Stern is no colourist in the real sense of the word, but he uses the medium of watercolour with great facility. His grey and pink "Jerusalem" is charming and his green "Abu Ghosh" most attractive, as is the study of oyster shells and of fish. He has a whole series of street scenes with figures — coloured drawings — which are most amusing, especially the sketch of a shoeshiner, the drooping stance of whose figure and whose woebegone face clearly indicate that sandals have come in. Stern obviously loves to draw and enjoys using brush, and this enjoyment is communicated to the spectator.

S. W.

Scotland's Leading Sculptor Here

BENNO Schotz, whose first Israel exhibition opens in the Bezalel Museum tomorrow, is described in official British Government publications as the foremost sculptor in Scotland. He came to Britain from Esthonia in 1912, and settled in Glasgow. After a period of work as a draughtsman he adopted sculpture as a career, and soon acquired a reputation which spread far beyond the city in the Clyde. In 1938 he was appointed to head the Sculpture Department at the Glasgow School of Art.

Mr. Schotz was invited by the Haifa Municipality to arrange an exhibition of his works in that city, which will take place after the closing of the exhibition in Jerusalem. He tells of the impression which the letter, headed "Department of Culture, Haifa Municipality," made on Dr. Honeyman, Director of the Glasgow Art Gallery, when the latter saw it. "That's what we need here," said Dr. Honeyman, expressing his surprise at the existence of such a department in one of the cities of a small country like Israel.

Schotz feels that his Jewishness comes out in his work, no matter what the subject may be. He believes that there definitely is such a thing, as Jewish art: in 1951, during the Festival of Britain, he was chiefly responsible for organising in Glasgow a Festival of Jewish Arts, covering literature and music, as well as the plastic arts. This was perhaps the first international exhibition of Jewish art, for exhibits were received from America and the European continent.

Fine Arts at H.U.

In 1931 Mr. Schotz advocated the establishment of a Department of the Fine Arts in the Hebrew University, and he was pleased to learn that such a department is now being planned. The Hebrew University has always been one of his foremost interests; for a number of years he has been Chairman of the Glasgow Branch of the Friends of the University.

M.L.

Hanna Rovina, leading lady of Israel's stage who is now returning from a visit to Europe, is seen above reading lines from "Macbeth" on the B.B.C.'s Hebrew programme.

TELEPHONE RECORDS ANSWERS

A newly designed "answering set," perfected by the American Bell Telephone Laboratories, makes it possible for you to get out — but leave your voice behind.

Before you go out you twist a knob, dictate a message into your telephone, then switch the machine to "Automatic Answer." When somebody calls, the machine starts up and the caller hears your voice telling who you are, asking his name and telephone number — repeating what you dictated before you went out. The machine also records the caller's reply. On your return you play back all the calls that have come in, as often as you please.

The new machine uses a substance called "talking rubber" developed by the Bell Laboratories. It is made of a rubber-like plastic and iron oxide, and can be used over and over millions of times.

STAR-GAZING

IN January, Venus dominates the morning and Jupiter the evening sky.

Venus reaches its greatest western elongation (47 degrees) on the 25th of the month, i.e., when the angle formed by lines Earth-Sun and Earth-Venus is the greatest possible. Thus Venus rises three hours before the sun. Seen through the telescope at this time, Venus appears to be a half-moon.

Jupiter comes into opposition on the 15th and can be so observed throughout the night. On January 6, Uranus "approaches" Jupiter though only those with very good sight will be able to observe it, since it is only magn. 6, the limit the naked eye can pick up. However, it is easily visible through opera-glass or binoculars. Uranus is seen to the left of Jupiter.

On the 9th of the month, Jupiter rises almost simultaneously with the moon, one day after full moon.

'Fixed' Stars

The following "fixed" stars are seen at the beginning of the month at 9 p.m. and at the end of the month at 7 p.m.:

Taurus (the Bull), with the reddish Aldebaran, and Auriga (the Charioteer), with the yellowish Capella, are seen directly to the south. Gemini (the Twins) and Orion approach their culmination.

Orion's Gases

The astronomer associates Orion apart from its beauty, with the idea of the Orion nebula. Below the constellation's belt, the naked eye can discern three stars of minor brightness, the "sword of Orion." The central star appears as a blurred spot. Through the telescope, this is revealed as a wonderful spectacle formed by incandescent clouds of gas. The stars in the vicinity are so hot that they excite this glow in the clouds of gas; the famous "Great Nebula in Orion."

JOSEF SMOIRA

Season's Manifold Greetings!

By MONIQUE DE FAUCON

GOODWILL on earth and a greeting card for everyone — man, woman and child. If they were to be equally distributed, there would be more than enough to go around, for more Christmas and New Year cards will be produced, bought and mailed this year than there are people on earth. The total number of cards sent, in countries observing holidays on December 25 and January 1, is expected to exceed 3,000 million — and the world's population is about 2,400 million.

This record output has been built up in a little over 100 years of seasonal greetings large and small, quaint and sad. The smallest greeting cards are exactly the size of a rare postage stamp — a favourite gift exchanged by thousands of ardent philatelists. The biggest greetings were probably the three-by-six-metre posters that an anonymous well-wisher had put up on hoardings in many towns in the North of England, at a cost of 30 shillings each.

Over the century, the diversity of designs has been incredible: cupids shovelling Christmas puddings into wheelbarrows; Cleopatra greeting Queen Victoria on the banks of the Nile; modern designs like pieces of coloured linoleum; a genuine Rembrandt drawing and a view of the Berlin Iron Foundry — stamped into five inches of solid cast iron.

In the United States, nearly 2,000 million Christmas cards were manufactured this year. In the United Kingdom, Christmas cards even figure among export statistics as bringing in a net profit of almost £400,000 during 1954. In France, where the habit is comparatively new, output is already around ten million cards a year.

Entire organizations and firms exist on year-round production of cards and the matching of designs with text and verse. Composing Christmas card poetry have many a writer mentally snowbound through the warmest months of the year, though Lord Alfred Tennyson — Britain's Poet Laureate — once disdained such work at a thousand guineas for a dozen lines. Even so, he smugly agreed that "these verses would have found their way into many far corners of the earth where I cannot flatter myself that even my name is known."

World-famous museums now compete in producing the most beautiful cards. The Louvre, the National Gallery of Arts in Washington, New York's Metropolitan and London's Victoria and Albert Museum all issue cards reproducing some of their greatest masterpieces.

Since 1950, greeting cards have stepped into the international field through a fund-raising idea of the United Nations Children's Fund. Each box of UNICEF cards earns enough to buy milk for six hungry children during a whole week or to vaccinate 10 schoolboys against TB. The cards themselves have been designed by a dozen prominent artists among whom feature Henri Matisse and Raoul Dufy. This year's cards are signed by an American illustrator, Roger Duvoisin, who presents gay variations on the theme of children at play around the world.

HEARD ABROAD

How one wins in politics is as important as what one wins . . . Politics must be a means not of compounding our weakness, but of consolidating our strength.
— Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

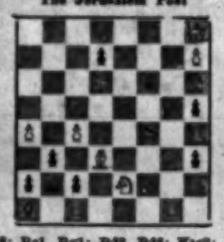
If countries like France and Italy want to go Communist, let them go Communist. The more liberty-loving people the Russians have under their wing, the more trouble they will have.
— U.S. Senator Allen Ellender.

Look at the Prime Minister. On his past in this country (Britain) he would hold no office in the United States.
— Mr. Chuter Ede, M.P.

CHESS

December 31, 1954

Problem No. 850
V. BARTOLOVIC, Zagreb
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh8; Re1, Ra1; Bd3, Bd6; Kte2; Pa4, c4, h7. (9)
Kb2; Be7; Pa3, b3, c2, d7, f6, h3, h5. (9)

White Mates in Three

Problems of this week. We present this week two works by the well-known Yugoslav composer V. Bartolovic. The first is a beautiful illustration of the modern Trythema, while the second shows Tempo play by the W.Q.

SOLUTIONS Problem No.845 (Lindgren): 1.Rb7 c3 2.Bd4 Kc1 (Kd3) 3.Kf3(B:c3) c5(any) 4.P:P e.p. (Bc3); 1.—c:d 2.Bd1 Kc1 (Kd3) 3.Kf3(Bc3) K:B(c3, K:P) 4.R:c7 (Kd3, Ra7); 1.— any 2.B:c5 etc. Endgame No.84 (Kasantsev): 1.Rb7 Qa5; 2.Bd1+ Ka3; 3.b4+ Ka2; 4. Bc2+! Q:c2; 5. Kb6 Qa4+; 6. Kc6 Qa6+; 7. Kc7 B:d5; 8. a8Q+ Q:a8; 9. Rb4+ Ka7; 10. b8 Bb7; 11.Ra6+ B:a6; 12.b8x.

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Israel Problemists' Association, held in Haifa, the following were elected to the Central Committee: Messrs. D.B. Wertheim (Chairman), J. Bitter (Hon. Treasurer), J. Goldschmidt, J. Fischer, E. Shahaf (Editor of "Haproblemai") Y. Samuel and I. Beerl. It was decided to make the "Haproblemai" a bi-monthly publication, starting from the January 1955 issue. The meeting approved the raising of the membership fee to IL.3 per annum (soldiers and students will pay a reduced rate of IL.1). It was also decided that only original problems by members will be published, and that the financial question should be no obstacle to becoming a member. An international composing tourney will be held during 1955 and efforts will be made to attract more foreign composers to the informal composing tourneys. The meeting expressed its regret that the composing match with France was not carried out according to plan.

All interested in becoming members should apply to A. Fischer, Kobri, Dear-Na, Hagalil HaElyon.

In the return match between Zahal and the Post workers, the latter gained 5 points against 4 by the Army (the latter playing without two of its top players, Shayovic and Negrin), with the game on the first board between Kagan and Labunski adjourned.

Dr. M. Oren, playing against 24 opponents in a simoultaneous performance in Hadera, won 23 and drew 1 — an excellent result.

"Hakoah" e.c. beat a selected team of the Histadrut clubs by 9:4. On the first five boards (including Aloni playing board 1 for the Histadrut) "Hakoah" gained five points. The club championship is due to start in the middle of January.

The following brevity was played in the USSR-England match:

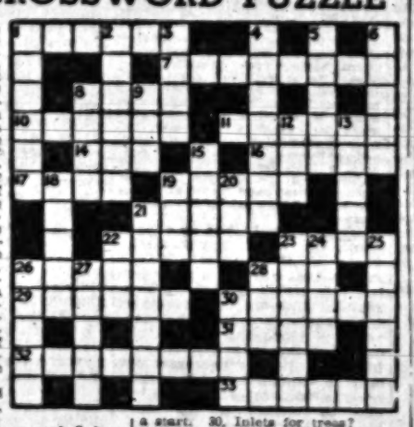
Game No. 471

White: Keres (USSR)	Black: Wade (England)
1.e4 e6;	2.Nc3 Kf6;
3.d4 d5;	4.Bg5 Be7;
5.e5 Kfd7;	6.h4 B:g5;
7.h:g5 Q:g5;	8.Kth3 Qe7;
9.Kf4 c6;	10.Qe4 Kf5;
11.Qf3 Kg3;	12.B:f5 c5?;
13.B:f3 c:b4+;	14.Ke3 R:h7
15. 0-0-0	Rh1+ Kg2;
17.Rh8+. Black resigns (17.—K:h8; 18.Ktg6+).	

Ka1; Qd5; Rc8, Rf8; Kte7; Pa2, g4. (7)
Ka3; Ra7, Rb8; Rb7; Kta4, Ktb7; Pa3, a5. (5)

White Mates in Four

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS: — 1. Couldn't he stand up to an artist? 7. Foreigner in a film. 8. Put one's foot down. 10. Treats with utter contempt. 11. Iron horse? 14. Need a penny less. 14. One corps of park-drill? 17. Help Mr. Lincoln to come to tea? 19. Small flock of birds. 21. This girl may be pinned up. 22. More than a rebel in uniform. 23. Sausage accompaniment. 26. Wandering Tribesman. 28. He has a thousand on account. 29. Worshipped fuss and colour. 30. Weight of a boxer. 31. Creatures kept by the Russian Czars? 32. In truth, a girl goes to town. 33. Long life.

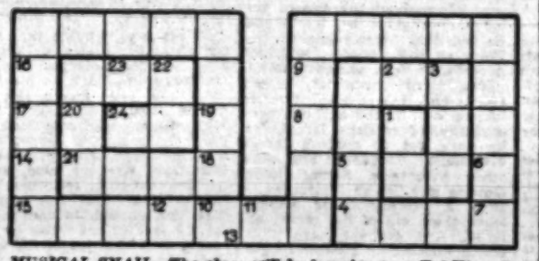
DOWN. — 1. Tessa and I have a nap. 2. Small tower. 3. They may be potted. 4. Is a nuisance in the works. 5. A note for the dispenser? 6. Mountains. 8. For this is one's lot. 9. A less than honest person? 12. Not one of those miserable composers. 13. Approaches. 15. Suitor with a quid to spare. 18. Ponder about birds? 19. Deceive a fish? 20. One of five trained men? 21. Sound modulation. 22. This pet doesn't yelp when trodden on! 25. Incandescent garment? 24. Works of legislation. 25. Hit hard. 26. Not sophisticated. 27. Be sad when an officer joins a vessel. 28. He gives the boss a start. 30. Inlets for teas?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Baby (car). 4. Cutler. 8. Pit. 10. Oban. 13. Learners. 14. Monocle. 15. Funned. 17. Guesswork. 21. (hear)Say. 22. Rue. 23. Ers. 26. Better off. 27. Pollen. 28. Can-die-s. 32. Reef-knot. 34. Ebro. 35. Toy. 36. Sarong. 37. Used.

DOWN. — 1. Boom. 2. Bran. 3. Till. 5. Streak. 6. Lie. 7. R.H.-side. 9. Tee(s). 11. Bo-Gus. 12. Noisy. 13. Fret. 14. Nero. 16. Ear-l. 19. Wren. 20. Out. 22. Erode. 24. After. 25. (dreaming) Spires. 26. Beckon. 28. Cot(ton). 29. Atom. 30. Ibis. 31. Sold (a pup). 33. Err.

MUSICAL SNAIL—The clues will be broadcast on Kol Yisrael's Musical Quiz tomorrow at 10 a.m.



Radio Review

Too Much Talking

KOL Yisrael is at its worst when it endeavours to be epic. There is a tendency to regard quantity as a criterion in itself, and to sacrifice radio values to longwindedness. The latest case in point is the jubilee of the Second Aliya. This was undoubtedly an occasion of the greatest importance that deserved to be especially marked in the programmes. There could legitimately have been an edited account of the proceedings at Petah Tikva (for up to half an hour), a feature — either in the form of a dramatization or an anthology of reminiscences smoothly edited, a musical selection of songs of the period and a special programme in the Children's Hour. This would have constituted an adequate coverage giving ample opportunity to concentrate on quality.

In fact, we were given about a dozen broadcasts including a four-hour (*sic*) relay of speeches from Petah Tikva, an hour-long summary of the same speeches, a commemorative feature (two hours), a short story (25 minutes), a talk of reminiscences (20 minutes), etc. A further feature, scheduled in the 'Curtain Up' series, was wisely cancelled.

It was far too much and far too dull. The basic material showed that a fine and exciting feature could have been built on the story of the Second Aliya, but these programmes missed the boat. The four-hour relay was not the worst offender, as it was broadcast during the morning and for the most part filled up what would have been a gap in the transmission. It contained some excellent parts, but the tributes tended to be pitched in the same key, and only a person extremely interested or chronically unemployed or a captive listener in an inter-urban taxi could have listened right through. It was reasonable to rebroadcast an edited account in the evening at a better listening hour, but further pruning would not have done any harm.

Histadrut Exclusivity

The greatest disappointment was the opening feature on Wednesday evening which lasted for two hours. It launched the celebrations and was prefaced by a 15-minute address from Mrs. Rachel Shazar, bringing the official greetings of the Histadrut. This address, as a matter of fact, was superior to the regular run of messages on such occasions and sounded the keynote for much of the subsequent broadcasts. But why was the Histadrut selected as the sole organization to launch the proceedings? There are several other major national institutions — including the army — that had their origins in the Second Aliya. Surely, if only one message was to be given over Kol Yisrael to inaugurate the jubilee, it should have come from a representative of the Government.

The feature itself contained all the right elements. The cast was fine — Mrs. Ben-Zvi, Yoseph Baratz and others reminisced while the readers included Yosef Yadin and Zalman Levi-ush. Unfortunately, each talk or reading averaged ten minutes while the odd snatches of music averaged one minute. The result, inevitably, was static and dull and constituted the gravest disservice to the noble veterans of the Second Aliya.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Radio Journal (Galei Zahal: tonight at 8.40); Music by Shostakovitch, Poulenc, Stravinsky and Ibert (tonight at 9.05); Puccini's 'Il Tabarro' (tomorrow at 4.30); Sixtieth anniversary of the Dreyfus trial (Monday and Weds at 9); Lecoq's 'Shoemaker's Wife' (Monday at 9.05); Avidom's "Abraxadra the Hasmonean' (Tuesday at 9.05).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
463, 240, 43.9 & 31.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow) 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.55 Exercise. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.
12.00 N. Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Band" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.50 Break for Music. 3.30 Kabbala: Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: "Moonlight" Sonata (Beethoven); Overture "Wilhelm Tell" (Rossini); "La Folia" (Corelli); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Liszt); "Emak" (Lavry). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.50 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Symphony No. 9 (Beethoven): N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Efrem Kurtz; Concerto for 2 Pianos & Orchestra (Poulenc), R.C.A. Victor Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Dmitri Mitropoulos. Soloists: Whittemore & Lowe; "Jeu de Cartes" (Stravinsky), conducted by the composer; "Divertissement" (Ibert), Boston Pops Orchestra, Conductor: Arthur Fiedler. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.00 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.00 Songs (R). 8.30 Morning Concert: Bassoon Concerto (Vivaldi); Serenade (Dvorak); "Tapiola" (Sibelius). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Lullaby Concert. 11.00 Concert Hall: "Contrasts" (Barzak), played by the composer, Josef Sitgetl & Benny Goodman. 11.45 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 3.40 Science Studio. 4.00 Lucky Listener. 4.30 Opera: "Il Tabarro" (Puccini). 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.05 Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka. 9.35 Concert: Horn Concerto (Mozart); Cello Concerto (Saint-Saens). 10.15 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
491, 468, 255, 216, 42.9 & 32.5 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 34.9 & 468 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 6.45 p.m. Rumanian. 9.05 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: (32.2 M.): **Today:** 11.15 p.m. Reading & News 11.30 Sabbath Songs. 11.45 Comment from the Press. **Tomorrow:** 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.35 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 An Anthology of Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 216, 255 & 230 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Light Music. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 The Week in the World. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 7.30 Variety Programme. 7.35 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.96, 34.93, 50.23 & 30.96 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.
Today: News, Parliamentary Review, 'British Album'. **Tomorrow:** News, News Talk, Press Review.

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BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE 1954 WORLD BIDDING CHAMPIONSHIP

A WORLD Bidding Championship Contest on Olympics lines was conducted the world over on November 26. The Israel team has had the good fortune of finishing second among 20 participating nations. First place went to Italy, and the next three places were taken by France, Great Britain, and the United States. Even if we assume that some of the other participating countries did not field their strongest teams, the result obtained by the internationally unseasoned Israelis can only be termed excellent.

But the Israelis had misgivings as to the composition of the games and the awards, and some of the deals may be subjected to criticism, without disparaging the general effort of the Australian Bridge Council, who were the sponsors and the directors of the competition. For instance:

Deal 8 *North* S. Q5 H. K Q 10 D. A 10 4 3 C. A 9 2 7
South S. J H. J 3 D. K Q J 8 7 6 2 C. J 5 3

The official award is: 2, 2, or 3 diamonds — 100 points; 4 diamonds — 40. No award at all for no-trumps contract of any denomination for obvious reasons. And yet the trifling change between spades and clubs in South, which would hardly affect the bidding, will make 3 no-trumps practically cold. I still fail to see how the pair can arrive at one diamond!

Deal 9 *North* S. 5 H. A Q 4 2 D. K 6 5 2 C. A 10 8 5
South S. J 10 8 4 3 H. J 9 5 D. A 3 C. K J 7

Here the award is: part-score in hearts—100; part-score in clubs — 70. No mention again of 1 or 3 no-trumps. The partnership here holds 22 points.

Deal 11 *North* S. A Q 6 H. Q J 8 6 4 D. A K C. J 9 7
South S. 10 8 2 H. A K 10 7 5 D. 10 9 C. A 5 4

3 no-trumps are awarded 100, with 4 hearts only 70 (obviously because 4 hearts might conceivably founder on the rocks of distribution). The system which will reach 3 no-trumps on this hand has yet to be devised!!

Deal 12 *North* S. K 8 4 H. A 5 4 2 D. A K 10 4 C. Q 8
South S. 7 6 2 H. K D. Q 8 3 2 C. A 10 9 3 2

1 or 2 diamonds — 100; 3 diamonds — 90; 1 no-trumps—80. I am most curious to learn on what bidding system the partnership will stop at 1 diamond with a joint holding of 26 points, when only a little bit of luck is required to land 3 no-trumps!!!

Network Widened at Silver Jubilee

By Marta Guthmann

TOURING the Working Mothers Association children's institutions in the transit camps and newly settled border quarters of Jerusalem one sunny morning, I boarded a bus bound for Castel to take a look at its creche, opened three years ago to fight the high infant mortality rate there.

The small house on the hill was flooded with sunshine. Gusta, a veteran volunteer worker at the creche, offered to show me around. Three spacious dormitories with seven beds each, a bright bathroom, a crude but adequately equipped kitchen, tell a moving story of the struggle against primitive surroundings and a chronic lack of funds.

"We have two aims in view," Gusta explains, "to ensure the necessary care and medical treatment to babies whose health is endangered and to unburden the mother who has to go to work, or is sick or too overwhelmed by her household duties to take proper care of her little ones. The parents pay a minimum fee of IL.2-4 a month which, combined with Ministry for Social Welfare aid, amounts to 50 per cent of the cost of caring for a baby. Moetzet Hapoalot and Pioneer Women's organizations abroad contribute their share, while our bazaars and street collections supply the balance. The *Yad Lakfar-v'Lama'ara* campaign (giving a helping hand to newcomers in border and transit settlements), recently launched by Moetzet Hapoalot, will mean fresh lifeblood for our network of institutions. With the receipt of more funds we hope to put in some more beds, hire another nurse and save more babies from sickness or starvation."

The infants arrive at the creche at 8. a.m. First they are bathed and are given a change of clothes, then, after eating some hot cereal, they are put out into the sunshine. At 1 o'clock they are wheeled in for lunch and an afternoon nap. At 4 o'clock their mothers appear to fetch them home. It often happens that the mother of a newly admitted baby doesn't recognise him after he has been scrubbed and dressed properly.

• • •

FROM Castel I went to the W. M. A. Feeding Centre in the Talpiot *ma'abara*, which caters for 75 children of pre-nursery school age. At this awkward age they no longer belong to the infants' house, yet they are too small for the kindergarten. The W. M. A. has started serving a hot lunch to the children of the unemployed and the most needy. To keep this place going costs IL.300.- a month, even with the low-priced food supplied by the Ministry of Education's Central Kitchen. All the staff, except for one hired help, are volunteers.

At noon Beit Hanoar, where the meal is served, is overcrowded but there is not much noise. Eating is rather a solemn affair with the poor. Mothers are intent on seeing that their children eat as much food as possible since it is often their principal meal of the day. The children themselves consider it a kind of privilege which is denied their bigger brothers and sisters, enviously peeping in through the open door. The fare is rather frugal, but there are big helpings of cottage cheese, rich in proteins, a plentiful supply of healthy vegetables and oranges, and a plateful of noodle soup for a filler.

The table manners of the customers, big and small, improve with time. At first, they insist on squatting on the floor and plunging their fingers into the food but gradually they are persuaded to sit at the tables and are initiated into the use of a spoon.

• • •

EAGER to learn more about W. M. A. activities I dropped in at 3 o'clock at their School Children's Club in Ein Karem, intended primarily for the use of immigrant youth. In the afternoon, when school is over and their mothers are not yet back from work, youngsters roam about the streets and easily get into mischief. Or it may be that the living space at home is so overcrowded that a child has no corner in which to do his lessons and becomes a nuisance to the rest of the family and an object of abuse.

This is where the club is able to help by keeping the children off the street and thus lowering the incidence of juvenile delinquency. It is a place where the youngster's physical and intellectual, emotional and social needs are met, while his feeling of self-respect and his sense of moral values are steadily built up.

I passed through the club's spacious yard and ping-pong hall and entered the central room. Here, several small artists were deeply engrossed in the manufacture of dolls from empty bottles and vari-coloured rags. In a corner, two future chess champions deliberated over the next move. The Painting and Decorating Circle was busy designing a sign for the front door. From an adjoining room snatches of songs and the rhythmic steps of the dancers penetrated through the closed door as the Dramatic Circle rehearsed its Hanukka performance.

Some 75 children attend the club daily and Yehuda, the instructor, has a warm smile and a piece of good advice for everyone. Small wonder if he becomes the natural recipient of the youngsters' love and affection, which seldom finds an adequate response at home.

• • •

THERE is one idea which the Working Mothers, now celebrating their Silver Jubilee, adhere to consistently in their 26 kindergartens, three day nurseries and four club-rooms scattered all over the Capital: the elimination of the dividing line between immigrant youth and the children of the old-timers by letting both groups mix freely and by treating both with equal affection and understanding.

This process of blending groups with widely different backgrounds is an important factor in shaping the future of the country.

BIRTHDAY GIFT TO THE PRESIDENT

A gift for the President for his 70th birthday from ten blind girls living and learning at the Beit Hahalutzoth in Natanya together with a letter they had written in Braille was presented to him during Hanukka week. The present is a red rug and two cushion covers they had woven themselves at the Beit Hahalutzoth workshop where they now receive vocational training.

The girls played hosts at a Hanukka party last week to other blind friends living at Pardessia, Pardess Hanna, Kfar Saba and Natanya, as well as to the members of the Association of the Blind, a volunteer organisation of public spirited residents of Natanya who copy books in Braille and help teach and care for the girls.

These girls came to live at the Beit Hahalutzoth only 11 months ago from various ma'barot, but they were already able to entertain their guests with recitations and songs. Next month a special Ulpan for the Blind will be started at the Natanya hostel, as part of the "Operation Learn Hebrew." A monthly journal for the blind is also due to appear shortly.

SCOUT LEADERS

Arab girls complete their course in scouting at the Youth Hotel in Beit v'Gan. Above they demonstrate semaphore signalling. The course was organized by the Ministry of Education.
Photo by Eisenstark

Miriam Hoofien At Seventy

ON January 1, 1885 a daughter was born to an assimilated Amsterdam family, far removed from any Jewish interests. However, when the girl was 15 and the Zionist movement was in its infancy, she came in contact with a student Zionist circle centred around Mrs. Simha Van Vriesland (of the House of Hoofien), Rabbi Justus Thal, who was Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam when he died a few weeks ago, also influenced her greatly. Rabbi Thal was nearer to the Zionist movement in his youth than in his later years.

In 1910 she married Mr. S. Hoofien, who was then working in Cologne with David Wolfsohn, as director of the central offices of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish National Fund. The young couple immigrated to Palestine in 1912. One of her first public acts in the country was to participate in establishing a short-lived cooperative shop in Tel Aviv. During World War I, following the death of Sarah Thon, Mrs. Hoofien took charge of the social work of the League of Zionist Women for Cultural Work in Israel, an organization which was very active in the country prior to the establishment of WIZO. She also devoted both time and effort to the organization of schools in Jaffa, Tiberias and Safad.

Shortly after the end of the war Mrs. Hoofien became actively interested in the social work being carried out among the children of underprivileged families in Tel Aviv and Jaffa. To meet this problem she founded the Sa'ad Association. Under her leadership, Sa'ad expanded its activities to include the supply of layettes for infants. Over the years, thousands of these packages have been distributed through this organization, both directly and through the Social Welfare Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality, and she has recently brought Jerusalem into the scope of her activities.

For the past six years, Mrs. Hoofien and the Sa'ad Association have been partners with *The Jerusalem Post* in organising the annual Hanukka Toy Fund, which has distributed toys to *ma'barot*, border and new immigrant settlements. This Hanukka, 350 places received sacks of toys and more are still due to be delivered. Along with the toys, thousands of diapers and flannels for infants were sent out to the neediest areas.

Tomorrow, Miriam Hoofien celebrates her 70th birthday, with many new plans for continuing her work.

Pretty, blonde, diminutive Felicia Delgado Gomez, daughter of a humble farm worker, only ten-years-old, has given birth by caesarean operation, to a 5lbs. 12ozs. (2 kgs. 600 gms.) baby boy, in the hospital of the United Fruit Company, Puerto Limon, Costa Rica. Four leading obstetricians travelled the 100 miles from San Jose to Puerto Limon by airplane to assist at the birth. Felicia is only 4ft. 4ins. tall. Three days after the operation she was able to sit up in bed but preferred to play with her doll (Margarita) which had been given to her by one of the doctors rather than with her own baby. The United Fruit Company furnished all medical attention and services gratis.
Express Photo.

Parents Are Necessary

By Frances Burns

BOSTON, (NANA). — A historic Boston children's hospital has decided that parents are necessary — even when their children are sick.

The Boston Floating Hospital — it was brought on to solid land nearly a quarter-century ago, when the old boat burned — began the experiment of letting parents stay in the hospital near their seriously-ill youngsters several years ago.

Now the hospital considers the presence of parents so important that a wall has been broken through into an adjoining building and a 20-bed unit added to the original 75 beds.

"We have some rooms now for parents only," said Miss Geneva Katz, a Registered Nurse who is "Floating's" superintendent. "We call it our health and happiness division."

Parents from out of town in particular use the new facilities to stay close to their youngsters. Sometimes, the hospital has found, it's good for parents as much as children.

The whole idea is part of what a hospital official called a "total-of-the-sick-children" programme.

Part of the Family

"The child is a part of the family constellation," commented Dr. Marvin Baty, Pediatrician-in-Chief and Professor of Pediatrics at Tufts College Medic School. "You cannot separate the child emotionally and intellectually from the family when he is physically ill."

In Dr. Baty's view, the era when parents were allowed to visit their stricken offspring as seldom as one hour a week is rapidly disappearing.

"For a long time we have begged parents to come every day to see their children," Dr. Baty said. "You remember when hospital authorities would say they wished parents wouldn't come around, because it upset the children so to see them?"

"Floating" seems to look as unlike a hospital as possible. There are, of course, very sick children there — and some who cannot get well.

But many children, wearing blue jeans and T-shirts, are up and about in the big, untidy, many-windowed playroom a day or two after serious operations. There are carpenters' benches, rows of dolls, and finger painting. Children who are well enough have their meals at small tables. Two nursery school teachers each morning deliver toys in supermarket baskets.

The hospital began to add psychological aspects to its sick-child care around 1947. Its experience has turned up new facts about children — and adults.

Some children coming for operations to cure "stomach aches" turn out not to need surgery at all. "Sometimes they have had several c—tions elsewhere and still have the abdominal pains," Dr. Baty explained. "Trouble is the ache is in their minds. If we don't get to the basis of it, even if we cure the stomach they'll develop an ache somewhere else."

The children's resentments and fears are observed through a system of mirrors. Their play too is watched.

Adult Hypochondriacs

"What is an adult hypochondriac but a person who never has gotten over such an ache?" Dr. Baty asked. "We hope that we shall have fewer hypochondriacs, fewer disturbed adolescent children, perhaps less juvenile delinquency as a result of treating the whole child. It is all a problem of mental health along with physical health."

One of the hospital's concrete results has achieved a measure of far-flung fame. An anesthesiologist there devised "Perky the Pup." Perky is a rubber dog that whistles when squeezed. The child takes it to bed with him the night before surgery and in the morning it travels with him into the operating room. There, its tail is quietly attached to a tube of cyclopropane. The patient then gently puts himself to sleep.

Recently Dr. Baty recalled, doctors from Toronto wanted to know where they could obtain one of these rare and expensive animals.

"We told them we got them at the five-and-ten-cent store."

Record Gross at Fashion Show

OVER one thousand beautifully dressed women, who really produced a "show within a show" filled the lounge of the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv on Tuesday afternoon, for the Anti-Tuberculosis League Fashion Show. The show brought in a record gross of more than IL.8,000, a spectacularly sum for this type of benefit.

Tel Aviv's *haute couture* salons — Lola Baer-Ebner, Lilly Schleifer and Malvina Nachman — and Stefan Braun's exquisitely cut furs, gave this show an air of opulent elegance. Of the twenty-five models shown for morning, afternoon, cocktails and evening, it is hard to pick the best for most were distinguished.

The straight grey tweed costume, with or without fur trimming, is a classic, ever more popular for all day wear. "Aled" style knitwear ensembles, presented by Asco Ltd., in cognac brown with white sweater, or slate grey and pink, are a completely local contribution to high fashion.

Lola Baer's mute grey tight fitting jersey frock, closed to the neck in front with a small back *decolette* and cut-in hip pockets, had an air of distinction about it. Worn with a fur stole by Stefan Braun it was elegant. Also remarkable was Lola Baer's cocktail outfit of acetate taffeta which had a long tight torso line, buttoned at the side, short kimono sleeves and wide sweetheart neckline. The skirt swung out gently into bountiful open pleats. A matching coat of grey beige satin goes with it.

Very French and very smart was Lilly Schleifer's black two-piece suit. Its beautifully fitted short jacket had black satin "v" stripes running down the front with a two-button fastening at the waist. Rhinestone or diamond pins, were worn on each sleeve. A tight-fitting, light, black wool was an unusual cocktail ensemble by Lilly Schleifer. The whole dress is sewn in vertical pleats held together by horizontal stripes. There is a slit at the back of the skirt and very tiny sleeves. A brocade reversible coat made up the outfit.

A strapless black and white tulle creation by Malvina Nachman was awarded spontaneous applause. The closely draped bodice of this ankle-length evening dress gave way to a voluminous skirt. Beautifully cut was Mrs. Nachman's yellow-black brocade for cocktails. The dress was tight and strapless with a big bow over the bosom as its only decoration. The jacket that went with it was loose.

Stefan Braun's furs, reviewed a number of times this season in these columns, are continuously outstanding. Mr. Braun is an inspired creator of fur fashions. His nutria coat lined in blue grey worn over a dress of the same material as the lining, and his black broadtail ensemble worked with black velveteen, were smart and new.

A black suit by Lilly Schleifer complete with a Stefan Braun white broadtail vest, donated for the raffle held after the show, brought in IL.800.

Paula Weiss-Tiche's specially designed hats were perfectly chosen. The mannequins wore shoes by Mandler and jewellery by Bijou. Salon Annetta took care of the hair-do's and Hanzi Pilzer the make-up.

E.P.

WORLD BEST DRESSED WOMEN

NEW YORK. — THE Duchess of Windsor tied for second place with a motor executive's wife in the list of the 13 best-dressed women of 1954 announced here today.

Princess Margaret was voted into fourth place by fashion designers, fashion editors, society writers and social leaders.

Mrs. William Paley, wife of the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was named the best-dressed woman.

Mrs. Eisenhower, Lady Eden, wife of the British Foreign Secretary, Mrs. Loel Guiness, Madame Pierre Mendes-France, wife of the French Premier, Marlene Dietrich and Madame Chiang Kai-shek were in the "near the chosen 13" set, though unplaced.

Queen Frederika of Greece and Actress Grace Kelly shared 13th place.
(Reuter)

WOMEN MAKE HEADLINES

By A Special Correspondent

ITALY: An 18-year-old schoolgirl caused a special session of the Government to take care of her special problem. The girl, auburn-haired Luciana Spada from Como, wants to be the first female ship's captain in Italy. Since the way to a merchant marine officer's ticket leads through the San Giorgio Naval Academy of Genoa, Luciana sent in her application and waited for an answer. The answer, when it finally came, was not what she expected, for the Academy's Director replied in no uncertain terms that in the Academy's 620-year-old history there never was a female cadet and, if he could help it, there never would be.

Unabashed, Luciana went to Genoa's Public Archives where she studied the Academy's statutes for two weeks and found that there was not a word in them against admission of female cadets. Most probably the Academy's fathers took it for granted that no woman would apply, but in any case Luciana was granted a court order to allow her to take the entrance examinations.

The old diehards on the Academy's staff hoped for a time that she would fail the tests, but the were in for a sharp shock, for not only did Luciana come through with flying colours but her marks, even the most conservative professors had to acknowledge, were the best since 1828. Under the law, Luciana must now be admitted as a full-fledged cadet to the Academy — but under another law, any Italian institution of learning which admits female students must also provide separate dormitories, separate toilets, bath and cloak rooms, and at least one female physical education instructor.

This calls for an expenditure of six million lire by the Academy, which would not be half so bad were it not for the fact that at least 100 other girls have stated their intention to enter the Academy within the next few years if Luciana succeeds. A special session of the Italian Government, requested by the Minister of Merchant Marine, was called to decide on the problem. The decision was that Luciana, as an Italian citizen, had the same right to study as anybody else. Needless to add, she leads her class in all subjects now, and expects her first stripe in 1957, though she is still living in a hotel.

FRANCE: Beautiful Mlle. Elisabeth de Miribel has just been appointed as a special assistant for Foreign Affairs to M. Mendes-France in his capacity as Foreign Minister. She is the first lady ever to have been appointed to such a post. Mlle. de Miribel escaped from France to Britain in 1940 and became a member of General de Gaulle's staff in London. In 1944, after returning to France, she entered the Diplomatic Service, but resigned and entered the Carmelite Order because of an unhappy love affair. A few months ago, having apparently decided that life in a convent was not for her, she returned to Quai d'Orsay, where her talents caught M. Mendes-France's attention.

Ring in the New Year

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

MY phone has been ringing all week; friends want suggestions for a New Year's Party. Something exciting to ring out the old year and bring in the new.

Anything from chicken salad to ice cream is fine for the occasion. I've attended parties (not in Israel, to be sure, where we are more modest at New Year) which began with drinks and tid-bits ranging from smoked salmon to hot hors d'oeuvres, with a midnight supper of every kind of cold meat, hot, sliced turkey carved on the spot, and salads galore and glamorous. Then, at about 2 a.m., desserts that would go down in history were served, with rich fruit cakes and mince pies. Just before dawn came breakfast, and then we went home to sleep until New Years' Dinner, which was just about as trying.

If I were having a party now, I'd greet my guests with a punch bowl and an assortment of appetizers that require dunking (it's fun to do it) and nibbling. I'd have hot and cold tid-bits, too. Just after midnight, I'd serve coffee and a lavish dessert, perhaps something as fabulous as Baked Alaska, and I'd jolly well send my guests home long before breakfast to let them do their own cooking.

Dunking Treats

1. Pickle some herring. Skin and bone first, of course. Serve in sour cream, to which a little Roquefort cheese has been added. Alongside this bowl have a row of crackers for picking out the fish (have forks handy, too).
2. Make a spicy Thousand-Island Dressing (by adding ketchup, pickles and chopped olives to mayonnaise). Serve with fresh cauliflower flowerettes, which are dipped into the dressing.
3. Chop hard boiled eggs. Add chopped pimento and a hint of onion. Add a generous portion of mayonnaise. Serve with celery stalks and small rounds of toast for dunking.
4. Mix *hummus* and *tehina*, and serve with thin *pita* for dunking.
5. Mix together equal portions of grated yellow cheese and cream cottage cheese. Add onion tops and salt. Have rye wafers or crackers for dunking.
6. Other good combinations are cream cheese and pickles, cream cheese mixed with anchovy paste, chopped chicken liver with fried onions, minced sardines, and minced smoked herring with mayonnaise.

Canapes

The Israel open-faced sandwich, if reduced to about one-fourth its size, becomes a canape. Any of the above combinations may be trimmed with colourful, tempting vegetables, parsley, egg slice or any other garnish. The tray should have assorted canapes, with as much visual as taste appeal.

Hors D'Oeuvres, Hot and Cold

Hot hors d'oeuvres can be the soul of the party treats you serve. Take a long loaf of fresh white bread, cut off all crusts, spread the surface with yellow cheese mixed with margarine, cut into squares, then roll up and toast. This cheese keeps the roll together and having it hot is something out of this world. If you like, put a piece of asparagus into the square just before rolling and toasting.

On hot toast, put a slice of American cheese and grill.

Or use tomato and cheese, and grill.

Or minced chicken or other meat.

Or minced fish, with pickles — on hot toast.

Or how about knishes? Or meat? Or strudel? In Tel Aviv you can buy ready made strudel dough that only needs filling and baking just before serving.

How about tiny meat balls or pieces of frankfurters or sausage, grilled, hot as can be, on tooth picks or in a bowl, with mustard on the side?

Ditto with sizzling fish balls — with horse radish? Or Tartar sauce?

Party Desserts to Talk About

Supreme Cheese Cake
(10 big helpings)

Biscuit crumbs or zwieback, 2 tbsps. margarine or butter, 2 tbsps. sugar, ½ cup sugar, 2 tbsps. flour, ½ tsp. salt, 500 grams cream or fat cheese, 2 tsps. vanilla, 4 eggs, separated, 1 cup sweet cream.

Blend the biscuit crumbs (well rolled out) with butter and 2 tbsps. sugar, and press into bottom of a 9 inch spring pan. Blend the ½ cup sugar with the flour, salt, and the cream cheese. Add vanilla. Add yolks, one at a time, mixing well after each yolk is added. Add the cream and blend thoroughly. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, and pour the mixture on top of the crumbs. Bake in a slow oven for one hour, or until set in the centre. Cool before removing from the pan. Do not invert. This is very rich and very wonderful — fit for the New Year.

Baked Alaska
(8 servings)

1 slice cake (8x8x1 inch), 5 egg whites, 1 litre of ice cream (vanilla), ½ cup sugar, ½ tsp. vanilla.

Place cake on four sheets of heavy white paper on a baking sheet or pan. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add all but 2 tbsps. of the sugar to the eggs, a tablespoon at a time, beating after additions. Then add vanilla. Cover cake with ice cream, allowing cake to extend ½ inch beyond edge of ice cream. Spread meringue over entire surface of ice cream and rim of cake, and sprinkle surface with remaining 2 tbsps. sugar. Bake in a very hot oven until slightly browned, about five minutes. Serve at once. Believe it or not, the top is hot and the icecream is still frozen!

Date Delight
(for 8)

½ cup margarine, ½ cup sugar, 2 eggs, unbeaten, 3 cups soft crumbs, 1½ cups chopped dates, ½ cup milk, ½ cup flour, ½ tsp. salt, 2 tsps. baking powder, ½ tsp. soda, 1 tsp. ginger, ½ tsp. cinnamon, 1 bottle whipped cream.

Cream margarine and sugar. Add eggs and beat until fluffy. Add one-third of the crumbs; add dates and then remaining crumbs and milk, alternately. Add sifted dry ingredients and beat briskly for a minute. Pour into a greased pan and bake in a slow oven for about one hour. Serve hot or cold with whipped cream to which sugar and vanilla have been added.

DIARY OF A HOUSEWIFE

By Hadassah Bat Haim

FAMILY is at present suffering from the Housewife's Curse, otherwise known as Men in the House. This is not to be confused with Man about the House, which is quite different and may sometimes be a convenience. The Men, be they plumbers, painters, tile-layers or electricians, are a disruptive force without parallel in Nature except perhaps for earthquakes. The one superiority which the Israel workman has over his British counterpart is that he does not bring newspaper packets containing tea and sugar, and asks for hot water for brewing up, at impossible hours. Apart from this little foible, easily discerned, they are indistinguishable.

It appears to be a necessity to their work that every door in the house should remain open, though why this should be when they are only working outside is more than my female logic can understand. Also I observe that though there are only two men, they manage by dint of constantly tramping in and out to give the impression of ten. Attempting, dressed in an overcoat, to do my work in the kitchen, I am constantly interrupted by requests for clean rags. Have already supplied enough for an emergency hospital, but their demands are insatiable.

Naturally, as I sink down exhausted for an hour's rest, they find some essential hammering to do. Eyes closed, I stagger into the children's room to be greeted with the glad news that the cat has completed her confinement in her usual place on my son's shirts, and the household is now increased to the extent of four kittens whom we name Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. As no peace is to be had, I go outside to watch the men, hoping thereby to hurry them up, but at my approach they politely stop work and proceed to entertain me with tales of the magnificent establishments they left behind them. Judging by their bills, they will shortly be able to set them up again here.

Problem arises as to who is going to drown the kittens. The Men, appealed to, refuse. (Probably against union rules.) Head of the House is horrified at the suggestion that he do it, asking do I take him for a murderer. My own determination to drown them stops short at the cry, so I am obliged to give in to the children's plead for the kitten's lives, and listen to their promises to find homes for them. These promises I know quite well to be false, and I know I will shortly have five cats running in and out of the house demanding food. Well, at least the Men will be gone by then.

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Buyers' Guide
New For The New Year

A Way To Afford It
BELOW you will find some good advice about what to buy and where — furniture, clothing — and all the things that make life pleasant and your home comfortable. That is, of course, if you can afford them. Can you though — when a fire has broken out in your flat or burglars have carried off your clothes? Of course you can with a Comprehensive Flat Insurance of the MIGDAL INSURANCE CO.

★

My, But It's Cold Outside!
JUST the weather for fluffy warm woollies, now happily back on the shelves at EPSTEIN & FELHEIM, The Pillars, Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem. Smart, snug nighties and pyjamas, housecoats ready made and to measure, in the inimitable style this firm is noted for. Epstein & Felheim's carry one of the finest collections of local knitwear at their new enlarged shop.

★

High Style
COAT of black cashmere, flat shawl collar with rounded shoulder line styled by GENIA of 42 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, one of the popular models of the season. In formal dinner dress Genia makes wide use of pleats together with the lowered waistline. New materials, new very French models, exquisitely adapted to local wear, place the Genia Shop in the forefront of haute couture.
Genia

★

Near At Hand
NO looking about, no travelling to the centre of town for almost everywhere you live you'll have a PALESTINE DISCOUNT Branch Bank that will enable you to take care of all your banking business with such ease. Cheques or Savings accounts or any other financial business transacted with meticulous care and a cheerful Branch Manager is there to assist you.

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CHUCKLES — you'll roar with laughter everytime you pick it up during the whole of the year, for it's the fascinating foibles of FERD'NAND that now come to you in an attractive coloured edition. 6½ strips make up the new edition just published by THE JERUSALEM POST. For mail delivery send the Ferd'nand coupon together with 450 pruta to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem, or drop in at our Tel Aviv, Haifa or Jerusalem offices.

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SENSATIONAL "Cashmirit" pullovers that ELANIT has just put on the local market. They're already enjoying tremendous popularity in many parts of the globe, for they look and feel just like real cashmere. Elanit's styling of their "CASHMIRIT" line is fabulous. In soft pastels or the year's popular shades — "Cashmirit's" are now found at leading ladies' specialty shops all over the country.

★

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NOT very likely! It's probably your sweater that has shrunk. To avoid spoiling your precious garments they should be washed in AMA. She prevents shrinking of woollens and restores their natural fluffiness and their bright colours. AMA treats all woollens with kind loving care.

★

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LIFE OF VISION and ACTION

FOR ZION'S SAKE. A BIOGRAPHY OF JUDAH L. MAGNES. By Norman Bentwich.—The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. 329 pp., $4.-

By D. K. ELSTON

It is not easy to assess the life-work and personality of Judah Magnes against the astonishing Israel background that has been thrust up since he died in October 1948. This biography does not attempt to do so, although it presents the portrait of a Jew who worked as hard as any and more unselfishly than some to create the conditions from which a coherent and purposeful nation might reasonably have been expected to grow up within the land, if not the formal State, of Israel.

As a fervent young Zionist in America, later as the organizer of relief for Jewish communities in Europe who had become victims of the First World War, and again when Nazi barbarism shook — without, however, destroying — his profound and courageous pacifism, he was as active and tireless in the search for practical means of setting up an independent Jewish community in Palestine as were any of those who later wielded the sword of Zion and led the nation to formal sovereignty.

The guidance he gave from his earliest years as a youthful Rabbi to his elevation to the place of first Chancellor and then first President of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, which in a very special sense was his own child and the enthusiasm he kindled, must have contributed powerfully even to the militant philosophy which, in the end, teased the Mandate out of existence and prepared the mind of the Yishuv for the ordeal of battle.

The intellectual revolutionary, as Professor Bentwich aptly describes Dr. Magnes, is often, although not always deliberately and in this instance certainly not, the forerunner of the political revolutionary. Magnes was every inch a Jew and preached the greatness of the Jewish tradition with rare eloquence and sincerity. To that wide and deep extent he was a true patriot and he inspired patriotism. If he opposed the means taken to achieve the aims of nationalism, he was himself one of the greatest of Jewish nationalists.

Judaism and Nationalism

His spiritual nationalism rejected the crude forms of physical nationalism and, in fact, came into conflict with them. Towards the end of his life, the teacher of Judaism, the Rabbi — perhaps the Prophet — overtook the Zionist and challenged at every opportunity what Magnes believed was the corruption of Zionism under the influence of the Biltmore Programme. He would have nothing of Statehood if the means to it defied what he believed was the fundamental message of Judaism. That message had become for him much more important than the right of Jews to issue their own passports, bear arms in defence of their own frontiers, and legislate in imitation of states that had not the benefit of a Judaic tradition.

There was much to be said for the lofty idealism of Dr. Magnes. Unfortunately, there was also much to be said for the "realism" of his critics. For one thing, while no Zionist doubted that the Jews, re-united in their ancient homeland, would have a lofty message to give the world sooner or later, many doubted whether the message would ever find utterance except through the microphone of unqualified, sovereign independence. After all, bi-nationalism was just as likely to compromise Judaism as exclusive nationalism achieved through a deal with this or that or several Powers, and at the expense of the Arabs. The former might, indeed, exact a heavier price than the latter. The bi-national state favoured by Magnes would, of necessity, be a sovereignty dispersed and so divided within itself that its message could only be one of discord.

"Philosophy of Defeat"

As for pacifism, it was argued that it might be just a matter of conscience for individuals separately, but was a philosophy of defeat in a nation which had suffered and had become tragically diminished in numbers for the very reason that it had been denied both the means and the right to defend itself. In brief, if the splendid principles of Dr. Magnes in his maturity failed to influence the Jewish people as deeply as did the Zionist enthusiasm of his earlier life, that was not because there was no need of a teacher such as he but because the essence of his teaching had tended to become obscured by an idealistic impatience. In his exultant awareness of the message of Judaism, he wanted that message trumpeted forth before either the trumpet had been fashioned or the trumpeter had learned to use it.

Perhaps Magnes was born a couple of generations too soon. Some Hebrew Wordsworth may yet lament that such as he is not living at this day. And there can be little doubt that the State, now almost seven years old and remarkably advanced for its age, has need of high-minded men who, amid the hurly-burly of political, economic and social stress remain true not merely to the traditional formulas of Judaism but also to its visionary, civilising and perhaps exclusive spirit.

Lasting Achievements

Professor Bentwich's biography leaves the impression that Judah Magnes was such a man. At the same time it makes clear the important fact that Magnes was no woolly-headed idealist. The account of his work as a practical man leading 100,000 New York Jews to demonstrate against Czarist pogroms; building up the New York *Kehilla*; organizing the American "Joint"; enriching and expanding Hadassah in company with one who understood him better and encouraged him more than most, Miss Henrietta Szold; founding and developing the great Hebrew University, — these were deeds practical in inception and accomplishment and all the better for having been suffused with a splendid idealism.

The ideal and the practical in the life of Magnes are excellently brought out by Professor Bentwich, who has relied very largely on the public acts and utterances of the man to outline and fill his portrait. In one volume perhaps no more than this was possible.

The biography of the man as distinct from the public figure remains to be written. What Professor Bentwich has done is to give us a State portrait, so to speak, with hardly any of the attributes of the domestic man. The book is therefore a record rather than a revelation: a record at once informative and readable, objective and tender, of a good man and a good Jew whose greatness as a teacher was marred only by his inability to recognize the limitations of those whom he strove so valiantly to serve.

Left: Deborah Blumenthal, Glazed Painting. Right: Yehuda Bacon, Wash Illustration.
From the current exhibition at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem.

INSIDE FRENCH POLITICS

POLITICS IN POST WAR FRANCE (Parties and the Constitution in the Fourth Republic). By Philipp Williams.—Longmans, Green, London. 300 pp., 25/-.

By ZE'EV LAQUEUR

French domestic politics have been a subject of absorbing interest for the student of political affairs and a source of much exasperation to statesmen, not only during the past fortnight, which served as a reminder that the French crisis was still with us. A number of excellent studies in English and German (notably H. Luethy) tend to deal with the general problems of France in the post-war period but do not attempt to give a systematic and detailed description of the principal parties and political institutions.

This gap in our knowledge has now been filled by a book which contains and explains everything worth knowing from the *panachage* to *apparentement*, from the political influence of the "boulleurs du cru" to the function of the "Cadillac committee" which is not the managing board of a well known brand of motor cars but the Politburo of the French Radical Socialists.

Mr. Williams gives a short, historical survey of French politics in recent years and a longer one on the organization and *clientèle* of the major French parties. He then analyses the present French constitution, Presidency and Premiership and explains the origin and functioning of the "Council of the Republic" and other constitutional organs. There is a very full explanation of the electoral laws (in comparison with the Third Republic), the working of the pressure groups, the behaviour of the factions and their members in parliament. Appendices relate to French political geography, and there is one of the fullest cross reference indexes we have ever encountered in any book.

All this makes Mr. Williams' admirable book an indispensable work of reference for the student of contemporary European politics. It is unfortunate that such a study of the political institutions of present-day France should not have a counterpart dealing with those factors which shape the institutions. For it is one thing to describe these institutions and to give the anatomy of the various political parties, and even their physiology and quite another to find the answer to the decisive questions such as the reasons for the *secessio plebis* which has taken place in France and caused the existence of so large a Communist Party; the reasons for, what one writer has called, the desiccation of the bourgeois spirit.

Why is it, as the late Léon Blum wrote, that everything that has happened in France for more than a century suggests that the bourgeoisie has been using up its sap? Why did the majority of the French working class go over to a sterile opposition? Why have French social institutions and large parts of its economy, so ideally suited to the exigencies of the 18th and 19th century, not been adapted to the needs of the 20th century? How to explain the attitude of unconcern displayed by parts of the French (or rather Parisian intelligentsia and the sad development of originally promising men and groups such as Sartre and "Esprit"?

The answer to these and similar relevant questions cannot be given in a book on the parties and political institutions. It may have something to do with the fact that there was a terrible disaster in 1940 and that France has not entirely recovered from it, because liberation did not, and could not, come mainly as the result of her own efforts. There will be no future for Western Europe without France, and the fresh impetus given by the Mendes-France Government has caused much, perhaps too much, optimism in recent months. The success of any such effort predisposed a willingness to collaborate and a spirit of compromise on the part of all groups, including the representatives of the beetroot growers. So far M. Mendes-France has apparently received less than necessary for lasting success.

SELECTED NEW FICTION

LINCOLN MCKEEVER. By E. Lipsky. — Deutsch, London. 308 pp. 12/6.

As a novel, this book is not very good. The narrative is at fault, leaving out crucial parts only casually referred to later, and several times bringing the reader down sharply, like stepping up a stair which is not there, with quite grotesque anticlimaxes. But the characters are interesting and well delineated, the background is fascinating, and the courtroom scenes are superb.

The story seems to have some historical truth, at any rate as regards the setting, which is New Mexico 50 years ago, when the Territory was still in ferment, very much the Frontier, with Spaniards, Mexicans and "Anglos" bitterly at odds. The tale is of a brutal political murder, possibly also personal revenge, of an old American judge, and attempted murder of his wife. The murderer is apprehended, in fact he more or less gives himself up. But he is merely a "finger," a brutish beast, and the question is who inspired and paid him. He names as responsible Don Carlos de Niza, an outspoken enemy of the Americans, but a man with the exaggerated Spanish notions of honour.

For long months McKeever, a lawyer brought from New York because he is famed for championing the underdog, tries to ferret out the truth. He goes to great lengths, endangering his own life and unwittingly sacrificing that of his only son, only to be frustrated at every turn, not least by his obstinate client himself. His speech before the jury, made under the intolerable stress of his child's recent death, is a *tour de force* indeed.

THE GLASS VILLAGE. By Ellery Queen. — Little, Boston. 281 pp., $3.50.

The team of mathematical thriller writers known under the above name have here given us, on the 25th anniversary of their first book, a straight novel, even a novel with a purpose. There are a murder and a mock courtroom scene in it, but these are, so to speak, incidental.

The time is 1953, the place a New England village come on very hard times, the persons all the inhabitants, with three "furriners" thrown in, two of them relatives of local people. The subject is the indivisibility of liberty "Let one man be deprived of his liberty, or his property, or his life, without due process of law, and the liberty and property and lives of all of us are in danger," says old Judge Shinn in his fourth of July oration, and only 24 hours later the townsmen propose to lynch a "furriner," a tramp suspected of having murdered a beloved old lady of the village.

How the judge quells what is in danger of becoming a bloody insurrection, nd his cousin finds the true culprit, how a trial is started which for all but the unsophisticated villagers has the qualities of musical comedy, must be read in full. Except for the clue, which is not very credible, the story is an ingenuous trumpet blast in the right direction.

STRANGER COME HOME. By W. L. Shirer.— Little, Brown, Boston. 369 pp., $3.95.

The veteran political correspondent and radio commentator here tells in the guise of a fictional diary the story of the McCarthy racket. In a way it is in line with the novels of Merle Miller ("Bure Thing") and Irwin Shaw ("Troubled Air") which are also written by anti-Communists, yet passionately advocate liberalism and individual liberty.

If Mr. Shirer's book were only half as good, regarded as a novel, as are these two older books, it would be a most welcome addition, for the others are pre-McCarthy. But though the hearings, only thinly camouflaged, are of absorbing interest and will probably be even more so in times to come, the novel is less than second-rate.

PAULA ARNOLD

PIONEER OF JOURNALISM

MIVHAR KITVEI ISRAEL DOV FRUMKIN (Selected Writings). Edited by G. Kressel. — Mossad Harav Kook, Jerusalem. 114+288 pp.

Mr. Kressel deserves our gratitude. He has compressed into just over 100 pages, constituting the introduction to this volume, a century of Yishuv history with special attention to Jerusalem and the life and activities of J. D. Frumkin, the stormy petrel around whom raged a furious ideological battle.

For over 40 years this pioneer Hebrew journalist held the centre of the stage, lashing out, through the medium of his "Havatzelet," against all manifestations of lethargy, parasitism and narrow-minded clannishness, advocating the substitution of manual labour, agricultural settlement, economic independence, and the fusion of the diverse communities.

There was no facet of public life that escaped Frumkin's scrutiny and criticism. He waged a long and relentless battle against the *halukka* custodians; he decried the parochiality of those who insisted on keeping education within the narrowest of confines; he indicted the Turkish authorities for discrimination and mismanagement, and severely castigated the American Consul when he ventured to criticize the Yishuv.

This public spirited stand is reflected in the columns of his newspaper, "Havatzelet," 35 selections from which appear in the volume under review. His fearless onslaughts were not altogether "unrewarded," for the Turkish authorities banned his mouthpiece and sent him to prison, while the rabbis and custodians placed a ban upon his paper and even contemplated his excommunication.

It was not, however, until the beginning of *haluts* immigration into this country, with its own impact upon the obsolescent way of life, that Frumkin considered his task done, and only then he agreed to lay down his pen.

While Kressel's survey may be deemed comprehensive and objective, it cannot be called altogether complete. It would have taxed his industry only a whit more to sketch for the reader the other side of the coin: rather than detract from the overall portrait of Frumkin, this would only have thrown it into bolder relief. For it must be realized that the spiritual leaders and *halukka* custodians in those days were honest men who felt it their duty to use their power for the furtherance of a cause which they considered right and who sincerely believed that any deviation from the traditional way of life would be a denial of Jewishness as they saw it.

The selections which form the second part of the book are referred to in the introduction, and the editor would perhaps have done well to insert cross-references in order to ensure continuity.

Articles of appreciation of J. D. Frumkin by Avraham and Gad Frumkin, his sons, Yeshayahu Press, Assaf Halevi and Binyamin Rivlin, bring up the rear, adding a personal touch to this memorable tale of "Fathers and Sons."

M. HUREWITZ

SINGER BEFORE THE LORD

YOSSELE ROSENBLATT. A Biography by Samuel Rosenblatt. — Farrar Straus, New York. $4.50.

Rabbi Rosenblatt's book about his father tells a great deal more than it seems to tell, for the text is confined to a eulogistic account of his career, from child prodigy to $15,000-a-holiday *hazan*. Yet precisely because so much of the story deals with financial worries and involvements, we get the feeling of the breakup of traditionalism, the emergence of the present-day attitudes in religious observance.

Not that Yossele Rosenblatt ever faltered or changed. He was devout, and strict in his observance, all of his days. But it was his very purity, his naïveté, in the face of the changing pattern of Jewish life, that brought his troubles upon him. Despite the fact that he wanted only to be a simple singer before the Lord, he was driven to change after change, in his career, by growing financial demands that were eventually to force him to enter the concert hall, and even to emerge on the vaudeville stage.

He never lost his dignity. Even when he sang as part of the "stage presentation" in movie palaces, he created a synagogue around himself, by the magic of his presence, and the purity of his presentation. Yet, as we remember the four-year-old lad who was the wonder of wonders at the Sabbath table of Hasidic *tzaddikim*, and we see the black-bearded cantor taking his turn on the Keith circuit, we ask ourselves "How on earth could such a career evolve?"

His son tells it, and tells it with some of the innocence that is clearly inherited from his father. His account of the dark period in which Yossele Rosenblatt laboured to pay off $150,000 in debts, incurred through his sponsorship of a Jewish weekly news-magazine, is enough to make one weep for the gullible, impractical "Jewish Caruso." In the end, Yossele was virtually killed by his efforts to erase this debt. The strain, the frenzy of the years when he ran from friend to friend to borrow a few hundred dollars, led to the fatal heart attack that came while he was acting in a film, in Jerusalem, some 20 years ago.

His voice, fortunately, remains, as do his compositions. We even have his presence, in the roughly completed film. Through this book, more comes to us. As from Sol Liptzin's biography of his contemporary bard, Eliakum Zunser, there comes to us, through the Rosenblatt biography, a sense of the whole period that saw the great change from East European to American Jewish folkways.

MEYER LEVIN

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

The Second Aliya period was not one of glamour, not by a long shot. It had its ups and downs but not once were the young enthusiasts gripped by feelings of discontent and frustration. This may well be the burden of Shimon Kushnir's "B'khoor M'khora" ("In the Crucible of the Homeland," Ayanot), the autobiographical notes of a lad who came here with dreams of glorious exploits which later were shattered on the rock of grim reality. The compensating factor, however, was his contact with men of vision and action, such as A. D. Gordon, Y. H. Brenner and Beri Katzneison.

To the same period belongs "MiMei Shmira vaHagana" ("Days of Watch and Defence," Maarakhot, IL.2.800) in which Zvi Nadav tells of the "Shomer's" struggle for the exclusive right to defend Jewish life and property, how the organization developed and how it became the nucleus of the present defence force of the State of Israel.

Two Biographies

An Aliya far less in the limelight is the "Internal Aliya," the local born *Tzabar*, one of whose members is Judge Gad Frumkin, son of Israel Dov Frumkin, the militant publicist and editor of 70 years ago. In his "Derekh Shel Shofet bi'Yerushalayim" ("The Way of a Judge in Jerusalem," Dvir, IL.5.750), Frumkin's reminiscences span Yishuv history from the Turkish regime and Mandatory rule — under which he served as Justice of the Supreme Court — to the State of Israel.

It was not by chance that Shlomo Srebrek (1876-1954) went into the publishing field. He had made a habit in his early youth of examining the books published in his day, from the point of view of subject matter, presentation, printing and binding. His dictum was: it lacks dignity, I can, I must, do better. He began with books of sacred literature, continued with text books for children, turned to Yiddish and ended up with modern works in Hebrew. His activities took him from Vienna to Warsaw, then to New York and ultimately to Tel Aviv. "Zikhronot haMotzi l'Or Shlomo Srebrek" ("Memoirs of a Publisher," Srebrek) contains a short biographical sketch of the man and his work, appreciations of contemporaries such as Sholem Aleichem and Y. L. Peretz and correspondence with them. There is also an amusing story of a writer who was invited to submit a manuscript and was surprised to be offered author's fees instead of having to pay for publication.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

No Communist has ever dealt as pitilessly with the Smart Set as arch-Conservative Evelyn Waugh, whose satires are a delight to read. "Vile Bodies" (Dell, 325 Pr. must be read by anyone anxious for a laugh at English society before the War and the Welfare State; in "The Loved One" (Penguin, 350 Pr.) Waugh turns his devastating attention to the animal burial practices of Hollywood.

"Put Out More Flags" (Penguin, 350 Pr.), dealing with the "Bore War" period preceding the fall of France, is less successful: our amusement is restricted by our knowledge that Basil Seal and company have a rendezvous with death in defence of democracy on battlefields ranging from Dunkirk and London to El Alamein, Caen and Arnheim. Although Basil operates for a while among the boobies we know that all too soon he will perform among the bombs. But I urge readers to buy all three books.

A Roman Classic

I also strongly recommend Robert Graves' translation of "The Golden Ass of Apuleius" (Pocket Library, 455 Pr.), a ribald tale of what happens to a young nobleman who dabbles in magic. In his introduction the translator compares Apuleius and his work to Rabelais and his; the comparison is most apt. So is Graves' preference for Apuleius over his contemporary St. Augustine: in his reformation the pagan does not abase himself or "drag along the chains of guilt," even his dedication of himself to a life of chastity is proud and manly. It is hard to do justice to the brilliance of the translation; at all times Robert Graves writes the happiest and most serene prose.

After reading "The Golden Ass" it is hard to be fair to much-admired Scott Fitzgerald, whose first novel ("This Side of Paradise"—Dell, 325 Pr.) is now available as a pocket-book. In laboured epigrams Fitzgerald laments the wild, lost generation of the '20's": those bold devils who drove motorcars fast, drank liquor and even kissed each other on short acquaintance. I suppose that he caught an authentic note of the poor little rich boys and girls, but it is all mighty dull: I wish that I only had their troubles.

Another uncontrolled conscience immortalizes itself in D. H. Lawrence's "Sea and Sardinia" (Anchor, IL.1.105). Frieda commented shrewdly that Lawrence embodied most of the English virtues, particularly Puritan honesty and morality.

Americans on Israel

An excellent analysis of Israel and the adjoining countries is contained in "Security and the Middle East" (Ballantine, 455 Pr.), the proposals submitted to President Eisenhower by 20 prominent American Gentiles. They point out the folly of the current American pipe-dream of guarding the pipe-lines against Communism by propping up feudal Governments: they emphasize that Israel's struggle is that of democracy and enlightenment against poverty and darkness.

I had intended to review "Six Great Short Novels" (a pocket-book costing, I think, 650 Pr. and containing short novels by Melville — is he a modern? — Faulkner, Porter and others). I think that this is going to be very popular in Israel — I bought two successive copies which were both "borrowed" from me before reading — hence my vagueness as to price and authors. Perhaps the "borrowers" will send in their reviews direct to the "Post" in lieu of mine.

PHILIP GILLON

ISRAEL LAW DIGEST

HALAKHOTH (The Israel Law Digest). Ed. by Robert Gidion and Elisha Vinegrad. Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

Since *The Palestine Post* began, in December 1932, the regular publication of reports on important Palestinian court decisions, the number of periodical Law Reports in this country has risen to nearly 20, so that it is hardly possible for a lawyer of average means to acquire complete collections of all these Reports, much less to remember their contents.

Two years ago, Dr. Gidion started publishing his "Laws of Israel," a consolidated and up-to-date text of all legislation at present in force, the fourth volume of which is nearing completion. Another important compilation, of which the first 80 pages have just been published, is planned as an Israel parallel to the British and Empire Law Digest. It is intended to give a systematic summary of all reported Palestinian and Israel court decisions of importance, according to subject and content, with accurate indications where the complete reprints of the decisions quoted can be found.

The first volume of the Digest will deal with decisions on civil procedure. The part so far published quotes about 500 decisions, mostly on jurisdiction of courts in civil matters, administrative matters, and matters of personal status (marriage and divorce, domestic relations, guardianships, wills and successions).

The new Digest will no doubt become an indispensable source of information for anyone who has to deal with law in Israel.

F.S. PERLES

MATHEMATICAL STUDIES

The third volume of the *Journal d'analyse mathematique*, published recently in Jerusalem, follows the excellent pattern of the first two volumes, and its indefatigable founder and editor, Professor B. Amira of the Hebrew University is to be congratulated on the high level of the papers in this volume.

The volume (over 400 pages in English and French, with summaries in Hebrew) contains three long and basic papers by four world-famous mathematicians: L.V. Ahlfors, E. Hille, G. Pólya, and M. Schiffer. Among the contributors of shorter papers we might mention the French Academicians Montel and Denjoy, and a paper on summability by A. Amir, a graduate of the Hebrew University.

Anyone familiar with the technical difficulties involved will agree that each published volume represents a little miracle. Professor Amira has succeeded in obtaining the help of the Ministry of Education, the Rockefeller Foundation, and individuals in this country and abroad. With the *Journal* well on the way to becoming an indispensable tool of mathematicians all over the world, it is to be hoped that the help and encouragement needed to keep it alive will be forthcoming.

SHMUEL AGMON

There was a Young lady named Ziff

who didn't have where to live until one day there dawned the light:

she advertised in the Classified and found a room in a jiff.

Trip to Europe

THE CANDLE'S GLORY. By S. Thompson. — Little, Brown, Boston. 209 pp., $3.50.

Miss Thompson walks in the steps of the master still — with her 14th novel about American sophisticates on the continent of Europe. But if subject and treatment are indeed strikingly like Henry James', the style at least is modern and fluent.

The story is of three schoolfriends of 50 years ago and their offspring in two generations, of marriage and divorce and love affairs in London and Paris. Nothing is resolved, all remains vague and fluid. The charm of the book lies in the drawing of character, its weakness in the lack of vigour in the narrative.

P.A.

Life and Letters

New Law Journal

"Hok u-Mishpat" ("Law and Jurisdiction") is a new Hebrew fortnightly journal, published in Tel Aviv, under the editorship of Mr. Efraim Salant, advocate. Since the old-established "Hapraklit" ("The Attorney") is a quarterly publication, the new journal proposes to serve the legal profession at more frequent intervals by publishing articles on topical questions, decisions of the Supreme and other Courts of Law, and notices of general interest.

Synagogue Design

The first guidebook devoted completely to synagogue design and construction was recently published by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Entitled "An American Synagogue for Today and Tomorrow," the 311-page illustrated volume is the outgrowth of the work of the Union's Commission on Synagogue Activities.

Yale Seal

"Lux et Veritas," the inscription on the seal adopted by the Trustees of Yale College in the early 18th century, is the subject of an enquiry in the November issue of the Yale Alumni Magazine. According to the correspondent, the designer used the Hebrew words "Urim" and "Thumim" (from the High Priest's breast plate) as reference to the Bible and added the Latin translation of "Light and Truth," one of the traditional renderings of the Hebrew original.

Mendes-France, Economist

Unesco, in cooperation with the Julliard Publishing House in Paris, has just published a book written by M. Pierre Mendes-France (before he became Prime Minister) and M. Gabriel Ardant, General Commissioner of Productivity in France. Entitled "La Science Economique et l'Action," this work gives an exposition of the meaning and methods of modern economy. The authors stress the value of the theory of full employment, and show how, in relying on economic science, it is possible to institute a policy of progress and peace. An English edition will soon be published.

Students in Morocco

Within the past six years, the number of native French and foreign students in Morocco has nearly doubled, from 1,945 in 1947/48 to 3,500 in 1953/54. According to a survey in "Maroc," native students numbered 974 in 1953, of whom 502 were Jews and 262 Moslems.

The establishment of a university city in Rabat will begin shortly; it will consist of seven apartment buildings for 1,000 female and 1,500 male students.

International Organizations

The publication has been announced by the Union of International Associations, Palais d'Egmont, Bruxelles, Belgium, of the 1954-55 Year Book of International Organizations. Compiled in cooperation with the Secretariat of the United Nations, it gives details about the nature and structure, addresses and personnel of the United Nations, Specialised United Nations Agencies, Inter-Governmental Bodies and International Non-Governmental Organizations in all parts of the world. This year, the book (price, $10) contains details about 1,128 organizations.

Monument for Hofmannsthal

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the death of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the Austrian Minister of Education has commissioned the building of a monument to the famous writer.

The Public Speaker

One of the best quips among the many Churchilliana published these last weeks had as its victim the late Ramsay MacDonald. Having listened to a long and rather pointless speech in the House of Commons, Churchill commented: "The Prime Minister has the most remarkable facility of any man I know for compressing the largest number of words into the smallest amount of thought."

London Express Service.

Stamp of the Week

A boy who aspires to conquer ever greater heights is the symbol on New Zealand's health stamps this year.

This is an issue popular with collectors all over the world. The Government charges a halfpenny or a penny additional to the face value of the stamp and this little extra helps to pay for 11 health camps. These give more than 2,500 New Zealand children a "get-fit" holiday every year.

The health stamps were started in 1929. The twopenny and penny issues of 1951, known as the Laughing Boy, are rare now and catalogued at £7 each mint or used. It seems that the Government underestimated the demand that year and did not print enough.

The stamp illustrated today is printed by the "engraved" process, perforated 13 and, with another, costs 5d. in London.

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The opening of the Rambam Year

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THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS WILL MARK THE OPENING OF THE RAMBAM YEAR SPONSORED BY THE MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS :—

1) **On Thursday, Jan. 13, 1955 official opening of the Rambam Exhibition**
at the Rav Kook Institute, Jerusalem, with the participation of the President of the State and Ministers of the Government of Israel. Admission by invitation only.
The exhibition hall will be open daily from Jan. 16, 1955. Special arrangements have been made for taking visitors and tourists through the exhibition.

2) **On Sunday, Jan. 16, 1955 pilgrimage to the grave of Rambam at Tiberias.** The programme includes :
a) Laying of cornerstone of "Yad Harambam" at 12 noon. Representatives of the Government, the Chief Rabbinate, the Municipality and other civic institutions will participate
b) Dinner for guests and tourists. The gathering will be addressed by prominent personalities. Admission by invitation only.
c) A Rambam Assembly, where lectures will be delivered by famous scholars at 5 p.m. Admission free.

Visitors and tourists are requested to apply immediately to the Tourist Offices at the various centres. No applications will be accepted after Jan. 10, 1955.

OVERSEAS VISITORS, please note :

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Scattered showers, mainly in the morning, becoming generally partly cloudy during the day. **Outlook for Shabbat:** Partly cloudy with possible rain.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	86	—	4	8
Tiberias	76	9	13	19
Haifa Port	77	8	14	16
Netanya	72	9	16	18
Tel Aviv Port	—	8	14	18
Tel Aviv Kirya	80	7	12	17
Lydda Airport	79	3	14	18
Beersheba	72	6	10	16
S'dom	—	10	—	—
Eilat	88	10	18	29

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday, D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

RAINFALL FIGURES

	During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Total since Aug. 1
Dafna	32.9	163.5
Haifa	49.4	304.6
Tiberias	47.9	196.7
Mishmar Hamaak	40.8	297.2
Afula	39.3	238.0
Hefzi-Ba	46.3	305.6
Natanya	64.5	449.8
Ramatayim	50.8	394.5
Tel Aviv	117.6	446.8
Tel Aviv Kirya	120.8	323.4
Lydda Airport	86.5	320.5
Rehovot	97.1	296.0
Jerusalem	54.6	175.9
Eilat	Drops only	84.8

• • •

STREETS IN RAMLE, hitherto numbered, were recently named in honour of notable persons, among them Eliezer Kaplan, David Evi Pinkas and Yitzhak Sadeh.

• • •

POLICE, who were called to the Mapai Office, in Jaffa Road, Jerusalem, yesterday morning to search for bombs, found nothing dangerous. Workers of the Club were alarmed when they found a wick from an explosive, and notified the police.

• • •

OVER 1,000 TINS of meat were stolen on Wednesday night from the Serip shop at 10 Rehov Hehalutzim in Tel Aviv. The thieves had removed the front door lock.

• • •

THE ECONOMIC Advisory Council attached to the Prime Minister's Office will meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, at the Keren Hayesod Building in Jerusalem. The agenda calls for a continuation of the discussion on freight transport.

• • •

THE YOUNG MAN who was travelling in the number 46 bus from Tel Aviv to Givat Aliya last Sunday, in which a woman passenger was robbed of her purse, is requested to appear at Tel-Aviv Southern District Police Station, Zone A, in order to assist the investigation.

• • •

TO MARK THE fifth anniversary of the first publication of "Ha-Igrud Hamiktzo'i," "Davar's" supplement dealing with trade union matters, a 16-page issue was published yesterday, devoted mainly to the Histadrut's recent decision on wages policy and questions of labour productivity.

'Hador' Editors Sued By Yiddish Paper

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The hearing began today of a IL.5,000 claim for damages submitted by Mr. Mordechai Zanin, Editor of "Letzte Neues," against Mr. Haim Shurer, editor of "Davar," and formerly of "Hador," and the latter's Acting Editor, Mr. Yona Yagol.

The claim states that, on two occasions earlier this year, "Hador" published allegations that Mr. Zanin and his paper were under instructions from the General Zionist party, and that "Letzte Neues" would conduct General Zionist propaganda. Mr. Zanin claims that he is independent.

When the hearings opened, "Hador's" counsel excused himself, saying that he had another case to attend. Mr. Yagol also left without an explanation.

On the application of Mr. Ya'acov Zalivanki, the plaintiff's Counsel, Judge Shilo awarded him IL.50 as compensation for time wasted and IL.5 for each of his six witnesses. The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Shurer left "Hador" over a year ago, but the change was not recorded in the District Representative's office. *(Itim)*

Port Fees To Be Cut for Exports

By Our Economic Editor

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Cuts ranging from four to over 50 per cent in porterage and lighterage tariffs for export goods have been announced by the Ministry of Communications, acting on recommendations submitted by a special committee set up last July. The Ministry also accepted the committee's recommendation not to increase the present stevedore tariff for export goods but to endeavour to reduce it, basing it on the actual costs of the services.

The combined saving on these counts will amount to approximately IL.400,000 a year, it was estimated. The reduction of the quay fees, introduced this summer, has already amounted to about half the sum. The committee, however, did not recommend special reduced storage tariff for export goods, as demanded by exporters' spokesmen, so as not to overcrowd port storage space.

The new tariff proposals will be published shortly, Mr. H. Razily, Director General of the Ministry of Communications, told the press here today. Mr. M. Orion, in charge of tariffs in the Ministry, who had been the committee's chairman, was also present at the press conference.

The committee recommended the establishment of a standing technical committee for detailed study of proposals for tariff reductions, technical and operational improvements and better cost accounting of porterage and lighterage services. A gradual reduction of the present difference between the tariffs for goods shipped "direct" and "indirect" is also to be sought, so as to make possible a more exact computation of exporters' shipping costs.

An Advisory Committee for improving methods of packing export goods is to be established by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the participation of exporters and the Ministry of Communications.

The following are some of the reductions to be introduced in Haifa Port for direct delivery shipments: Cement — IL.2.250 per ton (instead of IL.2.400). Potash, other chemicals, groundnuts — IL.2.150 (IL.2.250). Plate glass — IL.2.500 (IL.3). Plywood — IL.2 (IL.3). Motor vehicles weighing up to two tons — IL.2.500 per unit (IL.5). General cargo— IL.2.500 (IL.5).

For indirect delivery, reductions will be less generous. Stevedore tariffs will be reduced mainly for cement, motor vehicles, potash and phosphates.

A special committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Finance to examine the commission paid to shipping agents, importers and exporters. It is claimed that the commission is much too high.

Region's Citrus Growers To Meet Here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The next congress of the International Organization of Citrus Fruit Growers will be held in Israel this coming summer, Mr. Yitzhak Rokach, of the Citrus Marketing Board, said today at a meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club.

He added that the members of the organization were those nations bordering the Mediterranean. Efforts had been made to interest South African and American growers. The object of the association is to popularise citrus, he explained.

Mr. Rokach said that the production of citrus in Israel is double that of South Africa.

IL.8m. TO ASSIST CITRUS PACKING

The Israel Agricultural Bank, together with the Citrus Marketing Board, yesterday established a IL.8m. fund for the construction of several central citrus packing stations and for the improvement of existing ones.

As the first stage, both partners will allocate IL.1.8m. each for loans for that purpose. The loans will be made by the Agricultural Bank in accordance with the decisions of the management of the joint fund.

HITCH IN PROJECT

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The establishment of a food canning factory in Bursa, Turkey, has been dropped for the time being by the Bejarano Brothers, the owners of Assis factory, *The Jerusalem Post* is informed.

The project was based on a partnership with Turkish capitalists. They were to provide the money and the Israelis the "know-how." Negotiations collapsed at the last moment for reasons not yet revealed.

JORDAN MAC HOLDS UNOFFICIAL TALKS

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission held an unofficial meeting at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday. Procedural matters connected with the work of the Commission were discussed, and the question was raised of the increase in the number of thefts in Israel territory near the Jordan border, it was officially announced.

'FALASTIN' ASKS BAN ON CROSSMAN

A demand that the Jordan Government ban the entry of Mr. Richard Crossman M.P. was contained in an editorial in yesterday's "Falastin."

The Old City daily charged that Mr. Crossman "disturbs Anglo-Jordanian relations. We cannot welcome a man who has had a hand in our catastrophe."

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: Bananas: 500 gr. for children, Aleph, Bet, Gimmel cards, Mem Aleph/Bet/Gimmel, 45 temp. 46.
TEL AVIV AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Pulse: 500 gr. no coupon, temp. 7. Sugar: January ration 1 kg., Mem 7, temp/ 2. Cocoa: for children Aleph, Bet, Gimmel cards, 150 gr. No coupon, temp. 16. Bananas: Continuation of fourth distribution, 500 grs.
NORTHERN DISTRICT: Margarine December ration 300 gr. Kaf 27, temp. 8. Tea: 50 gr. for adults Dalet and Heh cards, 100 gr. for children, Gimmel cards, Tav Bet 21, temp. 28. Pulse: 500 gr. no coupon, temp. 7.

Baby's Body Found, Mother Still Missing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR RABA, Thursday. — The body of five-month-old Bosmat Sholbacho, who was drowned together with her mother on Tuesday in a wadi near B'nei Zion, was found by the police this morning, eight kilometres from where she fell into the water. Police continue to search for the mother.

Some of the baby's clothes and her mother's pullover, in which she had been wrapped, were found near the body 15 metres from the side of the wadi where the water had subsided considerably.

The mother's coat was found 500 metres from the scene of the tragedy. The police believe that Mrs. Sholbacho has been buried under the mud brought down the wadi.

The drowning occurred when a flash flood overturned the jeep in which Mrs. Sholbacho was riding.

Draft Budget Discussed

The inter-ministerial committee studying the 1955/56 draft budget met yesterday and discussed the proposed defence budget of the Ministry of Interior. A sub-committee was chosen which will meet tomorrow night to consider other items in the draft.

On Sunday, the inter-ministerial committee is to complete its consideration of the draft, and on Tuesday the Cabinet will hold a special session for a final discussion on this subject.

Ingratitude Leads To Jail

A man who broke into his friend's apartment and stole IL.25, after he had been a guest there for some time, was sentenced to nine months in prison yesterday by Judge Henry E. Baker, Relieving President of the Jerusalem District Court.

Haim Fedel, 22, admitted that he broke into his friend's home in Ein Karem last September, but claimed that "the devil had incited him." He has a previous burglary offence on his record. *(Itim)*

INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE FOR TEL AVIV

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — The Defence Forces are to hold their annual Independence Day parade in Tel Aviv this coming year, in which a complete motorised column will drive through Jaffa and Tel Aviv streets. A pageant will be presented at the Ramat Gan Stadium in the afternoon, it was learned at the Municipality here today.

MIGDAL — ASHKELON MERGER DECIDED ON

MIGDAL ASHKELON, Thursday. — The Ministry of Interior has decided to combine Migdal Ashkelon and Ashkelon (Afridar) into one Municipal authority, it was reliably learned here today.

The Ministry intends to appoint a 15-man Council to serve for two years.

'JERUSALEM' REPAIRS TO BE MADE ABROAD

HAIFA, Thursday. — The s.s. Jerusalem is to be repaired abroad as Haifa facilities cannot ensure the execution of this job within the 18 days which the ship's schedule allows, it was confirmed today. The question has been exhaustively debated by the Shoham Company, the Hayama shipyards and the Port authorities. All three are agreed in principle that Israel ships should be repaired at home, but this was not practicable in the case of the Jerusalem as she has international sailing commitments.

Haifa Traps All the Sun

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Haifa was bathed in brilliant sunshine today, and the Port returned to its normal busy self. During the night, the Municipal Fire Brigade had several alarms and in some places the water was up to 70 cms. high, but no serious damage or injuries were reported. Happiest with the cold spell of the recent days were the booths selling hot chips at 150 pruta a bag, with *lumber* sausage if requested.

At Acre, the police cancelled their stand-by orders this morning. Patrols kept an eye on Western Galilee roads all night but no damage or accidents were reported.

In Safad, the rain stopped this afternoon and the temperatures rose slightly, only to drop again in the evening.

RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

A contribution of IL.250 was sent by Beit Hanassi to the flood victims' fund. Other contributions were received from individuals and institutions.

Of the 500 women and children evacuated on Wednesday from Hiriya *ma'baru*, 100 returned yesterday. The others are housed in the library and Kupat Holim clinic of the Ramat Gan veterans housing quarter.

A women soldiers unit was sent to the Hiriya, Sakiya and Kfar Ono *ma'barot* to help the hundreds of families whose wooden huts were badly damaged by the rains. The Army delivered to the *ma'barot* 450 blankets and clothing collected by the Ramat Gan Municipality.

The fire brigade was occupied yesterday pumping out water from low-lying tenements and shops in the Ramat Gan area.

The Ministry for Social Welfare put at the disposal of its Tel Aviv district office funds for distribution among persons most badly affected by the floods. The Ministry is also cooperating with women's organizations in connection with the contribution of clothing among the needy, while the central clothing depot in Tel Aviv issued clothes and blankets to the flood victims, it was officially announced yesterday.

The Hadassah Organization said yesterday that it had made available for flood relief some 100,000 items of clothing worth $150,000 for distribution among the needy.

S.O.S. From Mothers

The Agricultural Settlement Centre at Petah Tikva sent a telegram to the Minister of Health yesterday stating: "We are isolated and shipping water from all sides. Among us are expectant mothers and babies without supplies and medical aid. We urgently need assistance."

The Minister immediately contacted the Petah Tikva District Health Office, instructing it to get through to the isolated centre as quickly as possible, it was officially reported. A party, accompanied by a doctor, was sent out straight away, it reached the centre after considerable difficulties and gave medical assistance to some 120 persons, including eight babies and two expectant mothers, in six flooded houses.

The rains caused no serious damage to the railways except for the flooding of a stretch of the road between the Ariosoroff Station in Tel Aviv and Tel Baruch. There some of the culverts were cracked, and gravel and soil were washed away. The service had to be interrupted until last night, but the railways are to run again this morning.

Smaller flood damage near Atlit and between Rosh Ha'ayin and Petah Tikva was quickly repaired. Until the damage near Tel Baruch has been fixed, all trains are stopping at Tel Aviv North.

In the Jerusalem district, no flooding occurred but the police, the fire brigade and Magen David Adom were on the alert. Some overflowing cisterns had to be pumped out and inconvenience was caused by leaking roofs. But no evacuations were necessary. Rain poured down savagely the whole morning and the previous night.

Friends Help Victims Of House Collapse

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The children of the families whose homes were destroyed when a building in Rehov Gluska, here, collapsed yesterday, slept last night in the already overcrowded homes of neighbours while their parents sat in a synagogue pondering on their future, Mr. Moshe Kahalani, one of the homeless, told *The Jerusalem Post* today.

A representative of the Municipal Engineers' Office, who examined the rubble yesterday and today, reportedly told Mr. Kahalani that where the families would spend the night did not concern him as he was not a social worker. Mr. Kahalani, whose father is the owner of the ruined building, added that the former residents were now penniless and did not know where their next meal would come from.

Miss Senora Esra interrupted her search among the rubble for her buried belongings to tell this reporter that since she came to Israel three years ago she had served in the Forces, and had then managed, by working long hours, to save enough money to obtain a room of her own and to buy some furniture. Now, she said, she would have to begin all over again.

Apparently no action has yet been taken by the Municipality and when *The Jerusalem Post* telephoned the Town Clerk tonight, he said that he "had heard something about the collapse of the building," but that no details could be obtained until tomorrow.

Taxi-Driver's Licence Permanently Revoked

The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the permanent revocation of the driving licence of a taxi-driver found guilty of "blinding," who has about 20 other traffic offences on his record, including one of having caused a death by careless driving, Itim reports.

The original order for the permanent revocation of Mr. Shaul Freiberg's licence was issued by the Haifa Magistrate's Court, but upon his appeal to the District Court this was reduced to three years, whereupon the State appealed.

Counsel for the respondent, Mr. A. Hoter-Yishai, argued yesterday that his client's previous offences were of a technical nature, had occurred over a five-year period, and did not constitute grounds for denying him the right to drive. He also cited that Mr. Freiberg was a disabled war veteran, the head of a family, and that driving was his only means of livelihood.

The Court was composed of Justice Silberg, Goitein and Witkon. Mr. G. Bach represented the Attorney General.

In the Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court, yesterday, an Egged bus driver, Nathan Schreiber, was fined IL.40 for smoking and talking to a passenger while driving. The Magistrate, Mr. H. Alut, stated that such practices endangered public safety, and that the police should act against them.

GRANT FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH IN ISRAEL

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The Nuffield Foundation yesterday announced a grant of £1,500 to the University of Oxford's Institute of Social Anthropology for research in Israel. The project, is sponsored by Professor E. Evans-Pritchard, head of the Institute, and will be carried out by Mr. D. Miller over a period of two-and-a-half years.

The Foundation's report said that the work will involve the examination of the growth of Jewish settlement in Palestine since the end of the last century. An attempt will be made to show that the change for those Jews who left the Diaspora effected a complete transformation in their mode of living and outlook.

Bernstein Heads U.S. Zionist Committee

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Rabbi Philip Bernstein, of Rochester, New York, was today elected Chairman of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, succeeding Mr. Louis Lipsky. Rabbi Bernstein was formerly Adviser on Jewish Affairs to the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany.

INFILTRATOR JAILED

ACRE, Thursday. — For infiltrating from Jordan into a Galilee village four months ago, Mohammed Rashid Saris, 20, was sentenced to ten months in prison by the Acre Military Court yesterday.

Cables in

SERVICES. — Russia and China yesterday signed an agreement in Peking for regular Sino-Soviet air services, Peking Radio reported.

TWINS. — A mercy plane was standing by last night waiting for storms to abate so that the first Siamese twins born in Newfoundland, on Wednesday, may be brought with their mother to hospital from a remote village in the north.

OIL. — Iraq's income from oil royalties increased by 16m. dinars this year, from 42m. to 58m. dinars, ANA reported yesterday.

DIAMONDS. — A big shipment of diamonds worth £500,000 has vanished from the wreckage of a New York-bound airliner that crashed on Christmas Day at Prestwick, Scotland.

MEETING. — The Italian Premier, Mr. Mario Scelba, is to meet President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles in Washington early next year, it was announced yesterday.

CAPSIZE. — Seven passengers were drowned on Wednesday when a South Korean passenger-cargo coastal boat capsized after colliding with another ship.

CRASH. — An air force "flying boxcar" plane was torn open by a "terrific disturbance" on Wednesday and crashed with a loss of nine lives. It was reported yesterday from New Hope, Alabama.

GAZA MAYOR QUITS

The Mayor of Gaza, Sheikh Omar Sawan, has resigned the Old City daily, "El Jihad," reported yesterday. The Egyptian Military Governor has appointed a new Municipal Commission headed by a former teacher, Munir Ra'es.

A delegation of Gaza journalists headed by a former Mayor, Rushi Shawa, who now publishes the "El Watan el Arabi" newspaper, arrived in Amman yesterday.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR WORLD TARIFF RULES

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Clarence Howe, the Trade Minister, told a press conference here yesterday that the general agreement on tariffs and trade might collapse.

He said the talks taking place at Geneva aimed at revising and tightening international trade rules were going badly.

He said economic conditions overseas were encouraging.

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Friday, December 31, 1954
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THE invitations sent out by the Prime Ministers of the Colombo Conference States for an Afro-Asian meeting to take place next April in Indonesia, and the discussions which preceded their dispatch can hardly be taken as a good omen for the success of the conference.

DJAKARTA CONFERENCE

In this country, the decision not to invite Israel has attracted some interest though there were hardly great expectations as to the practical importance of the conference.

Said Ramadan, the Moslem Brotherhood itinerant chief, who in the Old City the other day pronounced a death sentence on all Jews, had been despatched to Djakarta by the Arab League. There he informed the Colombo Prime Ministers that the Arab countries would boycott the meeting in which Israel was to take part. The Pakistan delegate, assisted by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, strongly supported this attitude. Unofficially, Indonesian Government circles appear to have hinted that they would not have opposed Israel participation, but for the overwhelming anti-Israel sentiments of the opposition in Indonesia, the Masjumi Party and Sutan Sjahrir's Socialists.

The same arguments were used several months ago, on the occasion of an Asian Socialist meeting; but the Indonesian opposition replied that it did not mind Israel participation at all, and that reference to their opposition was a mere pretext used by the Government and the Communist Party, their main supporters.

Be that as it may, following the exclusion of Israel, the Colombo Foreign Ministers have retreated from their avowed aim to invite all the independent countries of Asia and Africa irrespective of political complexion, in order to create "an area of peace" (to quote Mr. Nehru) unconnected with the two great power blocs dominating the world today. One of the declared purposes of the Djakarta Conference is to denounce "racialism," but meanwhile they have by implication themselves adopted the principle of racialism, excluding the one nation in Asia which they believe is "European" and not "coloured."

There are more such contradictions. Semi-independent and non-self-governing states of Africa have been invited, though they are not free to make commitments. The problem of China, moreover, will probably wreck the conference. It is said that the purpose of the meeting is to create "an area of peace" which must be something in the nature of a Third Force. China is not and cannot be part of an "area of peace" outside the two great Blocs because she has a firm military and political alliance with the Soviet Union, and is in fact a partner and not a junior one at that, in one of the two existing Blocs.

This means that the proposed conference can only bring competition between China on the one hand and India and some of the smaller Asian states on the other, and that it will all end with the adoption of some vague resolutions denouncing colonialism and praising peace, which will have not the slightest practical importance or effect. This is a matter of regret, because an "area of peace" such as envisaged by Nehru and U Nu of Burma could undoubtedly discharge a very useful function and contribute towards the reduction of international tension. But such neutralism would have to be based on strength, and not on weakness, as it is now. Such strength is not much in evidence, least of all in Indonesia and Pakistan, tottering as they are on the brink of anarchy and disaster. Nor is there room for peace through lack of principle such as the sponsors of the Djakarta Conference have shown.

UNESCO Conference Roundup (II)

Millions Spent, Little to Show

By a Special Correspondent

PARIS.—UNESCO has a distinguished Director-General, an uncompromisingly liberal librarian from Texas; an elected Executive Board of 22 members representing 70-odd States, each paying its pro rata share of the $10m. budget, and roughly 900 officials of all grades and unquestioned loyalty. What does it do and propose to do? The Secretariat itself uses an opaque jargon of set phrases, such as "education for living in an international community," which give no concrete idea of the work done, much of it entirely admirable. There are two large "projects" everyone has heard of: the fight against illiteracy, and the conquest of the desert — in UNESCO jargon, fundamental education and arid zone research. These are perhaps the two biggest and best things that UNESCO has on hand; but its programme covers scores of large projects and hundreds of small ones.

The biennial conferences usually call for a reduction in the number of projects and a concentration of resources on the larger issues—which was essentially why Torre Bodet resigned. The conferences are probably wrong, for UNESCO's budget can't go any length at all towards grappling with the larger issues. The smaller, technical things it does, such as international bibliographical services (called "clearing-house activities" by the Secretariat) and its direct grants to international voluntary associations of all sorts of estimable people from philosophers and composers to kindergarten teachers and ceramic artists, no one else is doing or rather, no one else is doing all these things of unquestionable immediate effect and long-range value.

Who decides on these projects, large or small? They are planned, in the first place, by the heads of departments of the Secretariat; they are wrestled over in consultation with the Director-General in a rural retreat some distance from Paris where said heads can view the issues with proper detachment from their desks; they are sat upon by the Executive Board once a year. There is, furthermore, an Advisory Programme and Budget Committee of representatives of member States, which comprises all the more important members and is also a sort of consolation prize for States that are not on the Executive; Israel and Poland, who both failed to get elected to the Executive, are on this Committee.

This Advisory Committee spends a week or more going over the proposed programme before the biennial conference. The conference is not obliged to accept its advice, and doesn't; it goes over the whole programme again, project by project, voting for or against, adding to or substracting from the proposed budget. This leaves the budget in a bit of a mess, and the Secretariat then has to examine the whole programme all over again, to pull it into shape and adjust it to the budget. So, by and large, the answer is that it is the Secretariat that fixes the programme, and that Paris is the place in which to pull strings and influence people.

Self-Satisfaction

The Programme and Budget Committee — the voting one, not the advisory one — of the general conference spent its month in Montevideo debating and voting beautiful resolutions introduced by various delegations for their own spiritual self-satisfaction and the general edification: a resolution against racial prejudice (we could not discover whether the S. African delegation spoke up or how it voted); a resolution in favour of conducting an enquiry into the possibility of peaceful co-existence of differing ideological systems, enthusiastically voted for by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. amidst general rejoicing; a resolution in favour of freedom of the press and against warmongering propaganda, voted for by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. (and among others, Argentina —did anyone say anything about "La Prensa?").

All this took up far more time, energy and limelight than the debates on the merits of such projects as, "Research into the Trends of Research" in economics or, "Symposium on the Best Methods of Holding Symposia" on adult education or, "Meeting of Experts in Evaluation Techniques" to discuss the merits of evaluating projects or "Symposium to Define the Idea of Economic Progress" in Latin America or, research into the best way of utilizing television for fundamental education in S.E. Asia, where TV sets are not likely to average more than one per million of the population for the next half century. It is easy and justifiable to poke fun at these projects (don't get me wrong, I was quoting not saying — look it up for yourself), but they should have had careful consideration. Project ABC, "Research into the Impact of Cultural Broadcasts" (such as the BBC's effort to put across Orwell's "1984"?), may be stimulating, but is it as important as Project XYZ, "Research into the Effects of Educational Broadcasts"? Are the same people going to do the two projects, and if not, why not? — to combat unemployment among intellectuals? — also a good thing, since it helps reduce Communism, of course...

"Research into Social Tensions" among new immigrants in Israel is of great interest, especially to sociologists, but does it help to reduce the social tension? What about spending the money on training teachers instead?

$1m. On Conference

The usefulness of every single project is a matter of opinion, but the conference is supposed to provide a consensus, and doesn't. It doesn't, and it can't. It is a waste of time to have the conference try to go over the programme in detail, time that costs money. This month-long conference cost a quarter of a million dollars to organize, including the travel and hotel expenses of UNESCO officials but not of the delegates. For a place so far from nearly everywhere else, and a very expensive place, too, these must have totalled at least a million dollars (it's easy — take an average of $2,000 dollars a head, and that's an under-estimate). Small countries, and some not so small, tried to cut expenses by sending few people, or sending them from points nearer Montevideo than the home base. Israel also sent only two from home.

In 1954, UNESCO Secretariat travel relating to the General Conference, travel of Members of the Executive Board, travel of Staff on Official Business, and travel of Delegates to Conferences and Meetings, totalled $611,000 (this includes the quarter of a million mentioned above). In 1955 these items will total a paltry of $58,500, but the further sum of $179,500 will go on other conferences, meetings, symposia, "working parties," etc. etc., organized or sponsored by the Secretariat. We can only hope that some of these conferences taking place all the time all over the place are worthwhile.

But let us be human and tolerant. The grand total of all the money spent by and for all the delegates to all the conferences everywhere, all this seeing the world and your colleagues and staying in good hotels all this is a flea-bite in comparison with the sums spent by the nations on defence. Nor am I for a moment suggesting any sort of malpractices or anything approaching a racket. The percentage of administration costs is declining, the Director-General declares, as the organization matures and the Secretariat becomes more efficient. Budgeting and accounting are rigidly supervised. There is cent-by-cent scrutiny of every expense sheet. Moneys handed over by ECOSOC for Technical Aid are budgeted and (in part) administered separately. UNESCO's printing works make a profit, producing everything from art reproductions to The Training of Rural School Teachers (1,000 copies) and An Analytical Catalogue of Unpublished Doctorate Theses in the Social Sciences, 1940-50 (also 1,000 copies). The most severe economy rules the construction of the new UNESCO headquarters, a beautiful Le Corbusier building now going up in the Place Fontenoy, infinite pains having been taken to harmonize it with its setting. There is control at every point of the circumference. Where is the central fault?

Too many educators spend too much time, money, energy, getting together too often to talk about education, fundamental and superstructural, in every medium of mass communication, from the cradle to the grave. Not enough teachers devote enough attention to few enough children for enough years together to produce men and women with original and independent minds, upright spirits, dauntless hearts. A whole generation of teachers in *Eretz Yisrael* tried to do just that. Today, everyone knows that Israel has to use undertrained and unsuitable semi-teachers, that it, too, goes in for "pilot projects" and "mass media."

Universal Mediocrity

Human society in our day would seem to be trying to substitute organisation for active individuals of high quality who, if they exist, no longer lead. Why they do not is a problem on its own. Organizations as such are essentially mediocre, use mediocre people and produce mediocrity. The fault is not with UNESCO or any other single organization; it is with human mediocrity, which rules the world in democracy and dictatorship alike.

A conclusion so general and so undramatic may not be of much practical or immediate use. I only could hope that this article might persuade one, just one secondary school pupil in Israel, out of the thousands who will leave at the end of the next school year, to become a teacher and not, for example, a sociology research student who will finally produce an unpublished doctorate thesis on the causes of 20th century mediocrity.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations The Mixed Armistice Commission rejected the Syrian request that Israel apologize and pay indemnities for the grounding of a Syrian passenger aircraft. The crew of the M.S. Bat Galim were reported to be about to return to Israel. Six more Jews were arrested in Cairo and charged with being Communist agents, while the show trial of ten "Zionist spies" continued. Egypt's Foreign Minister, Salah Salem, stated that his country would not make peace with Israel whatever the terms. Over 2,000 Christmas pilgrims returned from a two-and-a-half day trip to Holy Places in Jordan. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, returned from the U.S. with an optimistic report of improved chances of stabilizing Israel's economy and of increased sales of Israel Bonds.

Disasters Over 1,000 persons were removed from flooded homes following torrential rains in the coastal plain. A mother and her baby were drowned in a flash flood near Bnei Zion. The Minister of Communications announced in the Knesset that Israel had the highest road accident rate in the world. The same day two soldiers were killed and four others injured when an army vehicle overturned.

Labour Several persons were injured in a clash between unorganized workers and Histadrut pickets following a strike at a tile factory in Ramat Hasharon. The Histadrut's Executive Council approved the wage policy for 1955 which does not provide for a rise, but denied that this was a "freeze." The s.s. Jerusalem brought the largest single shipload of immigrants for several years: 1,140 from North Africa landed and went direct to farms. The Knesset approved the Labour Minister's statement noting a general improvement in the unemployment position. It rejected a motion for another debate on pig-breeding.

Education The Ministry of Education announced a new syllabus for elementary schools designed to introduce subjects based on "modern needs."

Medical Agencies Must Pool Resources to Help Newcomers

By RUTH CALE

A MEMBER of a rural community who is not in the Histadrut is stranded as far as medical aid is concerned; for Kupat Holim is the only medical agency in outlying areas. His only alternative is the private physician in the nearest town, whom he cannot afford.

The people of Ahi Ezer and Ahi Hamach, two villages near Lydda, which were for a time cut off from Kupat Holim services (one still is), didn't stop paying their Histadrut membership dues because they preferred it that way; they stopped because they had no money. But there are many settlers who resist Histadrut membership. "It's Mapai, we're not," they say. This is a widespread misconception.

Kupat Holim is by far the biggest individual medical organization in the country, and thus it can call the tune. It calls a good tune on the whole; like Eshed, it operates at a loss in some areas, meaning that the residents in towns pay higher fees so that the poorer villagers can get service too.

And when the people of Ahisemech and Ahiezer fail to pay their dues, Kupat Holim can claim with justification, "we can't force these people to be Histadrut members; maybe they don't want to join." Then the Government public health nurses, who run preventive services in these villages, also surreptitiously look after the most urgent cases of sickness though they have been told not to do so; one cannot, if one is a nurse, leave a sick person without aid, but it isn't adequate aid either.

One can argue, with the Health Ministry, that there would be no such confusion and hardship if there were "State medicine."

Ensuring Payments

Financed by taxation, it would do away with the differences between the various citizens and give everyone the same service. If a village failed to pay its rates, the State would not have to coax and plead for months and then close down clinics; it would have more powerful means to make the people pay. And situations would not arise where the Ministry continues its preventive services while Kupat Holim discontinues curative services; for the former is of little use without the latter.

A plan for State medicine is now being drafted. Dr. Simon Btesh, Director General of the Ministry of Health, calls it "public health" as distinct from "public medicine," and he wants to incorporate in it preventive medicine, nutrition, hygiene, housing, rehabilitation. A nation-wide project would result, on the lines of Hadassah's teaching unit at Kiryat Yoval in Jerusalem. There would be no "green" Government nurses and "white" Kupat Holim nurses and "other colour" nurses of another medical agency in the same village, and the settler would not have to have a close look at the colour of the visiting nurse's uniform to find out for what purpose she has come. Also he would be assured of continuity of services by a group of experts whom he has come to know and trust.

The preamble of the Public Health Act, drafted by Dr. Btesh with the help of well-known experts from abroad, is impressive. It will "give every citizen, regardless of race, religion and political affiliation, the same right to public health—physical, mental and social well-being — under the Ministry of Health and in conjunction with specialized agencies."

That is a far-off dream, however. Such a health act would force every medical authority in the country to forgo some of its prerogatives. With the possible exception of one or two, none is willing to yield an inch. Right now there is not even overall control over medical services, and every change or innovation must be fought out between the various agencies. The Health Ministry is not in a strong position, because it has no money to shift and turn, and must use stop-gap methods, lending a hand in the curative field or providing loans and subventions.

Until State medicine becomes feasible—and State hospitilization, as forecast by the Health Minister recently, must for the time being also remain in the realm of things to come — the best that can be done is to redefine the functions of the various medical agencies, so that the following picture would emerge:

(1) Government—to be responsible for preventive medicine (Tipat Halav, school hygiene etc.)
(2) Kupat Holim — to operate clinics for curative services everywhere.
(3) Malben — rehabilitation.
(4) Municipalities — hospitalization.
(5) Hadassah — medical education.

Such a set-up would still bring various agencies into the same small village and would not prevent interruption of a service when people fail to pay for it. But it would mean much more cooperation than today, and that may ultimately lead to the emergence of one supreme medical authority. At the moment, Kupat Holim retains supervision over those schools which, before the introduction of State education, belonged to the Labour Trend; the Government or municipalities take care of the others. At the moment, Kupat Holim runs some mother-and-infant stations, the Government the rest; often a roving pediatrician works for a Kupat Holim Tipat Halav the first half of the morning and for a Ministry institution the other half. At the moment, the Government, Malben and Kupat Holim operate rehabilitation services — Malben for handicapped immigrants, Kupat Holim for its members, the Government for the rest.

Regional Units

If functions were thus re-defined, local authorities would have to club together as regional units to operate hospital services, as they do in the U.S. and did in Britain before the changeover to tax-financed health services. Dr. Btesh says that he tried to persuade two regions to start the experiment but they objected, demanding that since most of their citizens were members of Kupat Holim it has to be in charge of hospitalization.

If functions were re-defined, no municipality would have to plead and bargain for some organization to supervise new schools, and there would not, as Dr. Y. Bennau of Kupat Holim stated, be places "without preventive service" because no organization seems to have the will, the manpower and the budget to undertake them.

Dr. Sydney L. Kark, a devoted friend from South Africa who is again with us to help further develop community health centres, won't like such a compromise plan. He wants to see the Kiryat Yovel model extended over the whole country, with every medical authority participating in it. He is dead against one medical unit looking after healthy children, another after sick children, a third after people suffering from internal diseases, a fourth after sanitation, and so on and so forth, without much cross-reference.

"Ma?"

The Community Health Centre idea is indeed catching on: Hadassah wants to open more in Jerusalem; one is due to start operating in Ashkelon, and the Health Ministry is preparing to set up one at Bakaa al Gharbiya (in the Little Triangle) and one in Kiryat Shmonah. But the establishment of each such centre is connected with endless negotiations and bargaining, and it would take about a generation for the idea to become countrywide.

In the meantime, if the various budgets of the various health agencies were pooled, infinitely more could be done with these resources. Kupat Holim's budget next year is IL.40m.; the Health Ministry hopes for about IL.20m.; and the small insurance companies, local authorities, and the other ministries (Welfare, Education, even Commerce and Industry, which runs the chemical laboratories to check manufactured foods) and small organizations such as the Red Shield and the Anti-Tuberculosis League, together will spend another 10m. or so. Malben has a budget of about IL.12m. and Hadassah of about IL.6m. (apart from the Medical School).

The only field in which there is coordination at present is in tuberculosis, with the four major medical agencies pooling patients and resources. This has reduced the waiting lists and has saved hospital facilities and staff. Perhaps that is a beginning towards the overall health plan that Dr. Btesh, Dr. Kark, and many other experts are hoping for.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared yesterday.

Yesterday's Press

Flood 'Negligence' Alleged

THE rains and flood damage took first place in Thursday's press and editorial comment ranged from calls for help to blaming "the reactionary anti-people's policy" ("Kol Ha'am" — Communist). "Davar" (Histadrut) says that in order to prevent any discrimination the authorities should re-examine the present system of priorities amongst those awaiting permanent housing. "Haboker" (General Zionist) praises the initiative revealed in rescue work while "Hatsofe" (World Mizrahi Union) thinks that as floods must be expected and the means to combat them are available, there has again been negligence. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) takes the same view and expresses the opinion that something must be done to remove people from those parts of Tel Aviv which are periodically flooded as well as from the remaining *ma'barot*.

International events commented on include the Asian Prime Ministers' conference in Jakarta, which is criticized by "Al Hamishmar" (for refusing to invite Israel). But its decisions are welcomed by "Kol Ha'am." Of the Djilas-Dedijer case in Yugoslavia, "Ha'aretz" (non-party) says that it should have been clear that Tito's party, whatever its differences with the Cominform, was a Stalinist party free from all ideological deviations and did not intend to move towards democratic socialism. The present purge is "probably not unconnected with Tito's foreign policy." "Kol Ha'am" warmly supports the Yugoslav Government's action against the pair, while a correspondent in "Davar" reviews the case from its very beginning and expresses the conviction (or hope) that Yugoslavia will not return to Stalinism.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) attacks the Ministry of Social Welfare for its latest revelation of religious intolerance: refusal to permit Miss Josephine Baker to adopt an Israel child. "Zmanim" demands that the issue be re-examined.

Physicians Criticised

"Ha'aretz" notes that most of the speakers at the recent physicians' conference opposed the provision of medical services in outlying villages and districts by legislative means. The paper deals with other suggestions such as the establishment of mobile medical units and district centres, which would make it unnecessary to hospitalize every patient who is seriously ill. Speakers also pointed out that settlers in outlying districts need experienced physicians and not those who have just left medical school. An editorial writer in "Al Hamishmar" complains of the lack of a spirit of volunteering among Israel physicians and says that while American, British and French physicians volunteer to serve even in Central Africa, only a few physicians here agree to serve in the more remote parts of the country.

"Ha'Ooma" (non-party liberal weekly) publishes an article sharply critical of the Hebrew press by Mr. Meyer Weisgal (with some concrete examples) and a lengthy contribution by the Secretary of Shurat Hamitnadvim on "volunteering and those who shirk it," replying to an attack on his organization published in the same issue.

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FARE THEE WELL CLOUDED 1954

And as Rip Van Winkle was pensively looking at Bluma—that bunch of vitality and brainy youth—he joined the crowd's hushed and expectant silence. The minute-hand was approaching midnight. Midnight; the lights went out. Mingled with the uproar of laughter, kisses, jubilant salutations to the New Year and new resolutions (alas, more often than not to be broken) was R. V. W.'s vow: to buy some property—an unconquerable citadel against inflation; a hearth, a home to call his own. And the glow of his resolution made warmer the flames of the fires.

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1) The emblem will be formed of the two letters ת (Tav) and י (Yod), initials of the words "תקן ישראלי" suitably framed or entwined (there is no obligation to use a drawn symbol or decoration).
2) The shape of the emblem must be one that is suitable for all forms of reproduction: to being printed on paper, on cloth or any other material; for impression on metal, plastic, concrete or any other industrial material.
3) The design of the emblem must be of sufficient clarity to permit its being used in any size down to the smallest, for the marking or stamping of miniature articles.
4) The Board of Judges includes the Committee of Experts of the Government's Emblems Committee:
Mr. E. ABEL (Adviser for Graphics, Institute for Productivity)
Mr. M. ARDON (Director of the Art Department, Ministry of Education and Culture)
Mr. S. BEN DAVID (Secretary of the Association of Applied Graphic Arts)
Mr. R. DAYAN (Director of the Bezalel Art School)
ENGINEER M. GELBART (Chief of Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
5) Three prizes

First Prize	of IL.300
Second Prize	IL.125
Third Prize	IL. 75

will be awarded on the basis of the decision of the Board of Judges and subject to the approval of the Ministers Committee for Emblems.
6) Designs must be submitted within four weeks from the date of this announcement. The designs, without signature, are to be submitted in a sealed envelope; the artist's name and address in a second envelope and both envelopes are to be marked on the outside with a sign of identification. Both these envelopes are then to be enclosed in a third envelope which should be addressed to: Governmental Emblems Committee, Prime Minister's Office, Jerusalem.
7) The emblem designs should be carried out in the following sizes: A drawing of 10 x 10 cm. on a sheet of paper 25 x 20 cm., and a reduced drawing 5 x 5 cm. on a sheet of paper 25 x 20 cm.
8) Every artist may submit as many designs as he likes.
9) The results of the competition will be announced immediately after the decision of the Ministers Committee and the prizes will be paid without delay.

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Readers' Letters

ARMENIAN CHRISTMAS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am an Armenian resident of Nazareth. Just as other Christian communities are allowed to celebrate their Christmas in the Old City of Jerusalem, so the Armenian Community is granted the opportunity on January 19 each year, the date at which Christmas is observed by their Church.

Last year, when 30 Armenians from Nazareth applied to go to the Old City, only about 10 were given permission. At the same time, about 100 non-Armenians were allowed to cross on the date of the Armenian Christmas. I have no objection to members of other communities being able to cross over, but I do think that every Armenian who applies should have priority unless the authorities have concrete reasons for forbidding him to cross the lines.

Yours etc., *POST READER*
Nazareth, December 4.

PSYCHIATRY DEPT.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In the November 19 issue of the Jewish Agency Digest there appeared an article, "Hadassah Psychiatry Department Launched," based upon an interview in *The Jerusalem Post* of November 14. As it contains a major error and a few important omissions, may I ask that you publish this correction?

The Department of Psychiatry is an integral part of the Medical School. It is being established by the University and the Medical School with the usual generous cooperation of the University Hospital. The long-range planning of this Department was formulated by a Psychiatric Committee, of which I happened to be the Chairman.

It may be well to record publicly that I obtained the sum of $150,000 for the establishment of a Department of Neuropsychiatry at the Medical School, and the fund was the gift of the Julius and Marie Schneider Foundation in the United States. The money was given to the Hebrew University specifically for the Medical School.

Without lacking in gratitude to Hadassah for its wonderful work, I want to stress again that the Department of Psychiatry was organized by the Medical School and launched by it.

Yours etc.,
DR. I.S. WECHSLER
New York, December 13.

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